

Hospital - 1919

Kentucky.

NAME HOSPITAL IN

~~NAME OF DOCTOR~~

Middlesboro, Ky., Oct. 10.-The Booker T. Washington hospital was opened here on Wednesday Oct. 1. The first case on record was that of a Caesarian operation performed on a young woman of this city by Drs. I. H. Miller, W. K. Evans and W. B. Schultz. Dr. T. M. Evans administered the anesthetic. The baby delivered was a boy weighing 10½ pounds. The nurses in attendance were Miss N. Carmical, Mrs. J. M. Lewis and Mrs. Maggie Ealey. The hospital has established a nurse training department and several young women have matriculated.

3

THE WILSON HOSPITAL

Wilson, N. C.

For the treatment of Surgical and Non-Contagious Medi-

cal Cases. Modern improvements. For further information

Address:

DR. S. F. HARGROVE

Chief Surgeon.

MERCY HOSPITAL TO MOVE IN NEW HOME

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—After a campaign lasting over nine months the Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses has taken title to the site of the Divinity School of the Episcopal Church at 50th and Woodland avenue. For the past twelve years Mercy Hospital has been located at 17th and Fitzwater streets, where it has been doing conscientious work administering to the sick and training colored women as nurses. For some time it has been realized by its Board of Directors that in order to properly and more efficiently meet the demands of the community it should expand.

Last summer the opportunity of securing these well adapted buildings in West Philadelphia presented itself, and an effort was immediately put forth to secure the funds necessary to purchase the plot. The price was \$122,500.

The site provides everything to make possible the developing of an up-to-date institution, the equal of any in the country. The grounds comprise six acres extending more than an entire city block. The main building, built of gray stone, is more than three hundred feet in length and will provide for upwards of two hundred patients in wards and private rooms. Directly on the rear is a large modern residence which will be used as the nurses' home. A chapel and library building at the east and west end of the main building respectively complete the group.

Facilities will be provided for the training of about thirty-five or forty undergraduate nurses and six or eight internes.

The Whittier Center, composed of some of the leading citizens of this city, has offered its co-operation and will provide the salary for the best equipped head nurse obtainable in order that Philadelphia may have a training school for colored women equal to any in the country.

Mercy Hospital was the first institution in Philadelphia to conduct lectures in churches on tuberculosis. It has made plans to have in an isolated part of its new buildings, wards for the tuberculous, and will be, so far as we know the first general hospital under private management to make such provision.

The officers of the institution are

"Tabulations of the subscriptions to the Victory Hospital campaign fund, including the date of July 19, 1919, showed the total to be \$52,125.10.

The leaders of the campaign were much gratified to know that the price of the Victory Hospital was obtained and they feel confident that those persons who were not approached and some who were not ready during the campaign to subscribe will bring the total up to the \$75,000.00 mark within the next few months. Although solicitors will not go around seeking subscriptions for the hospital fund, the people who have not subscribed are urged to come to the Campaign Headquarters and do their bit toward helping this movement to reach its goal.

Those who subscribe now or a little later on will receive window cards and buttons and their subscriptions will be just as fully received as if they had subscribed the first day of the campaign. If the remaining \$23,000 is raised, the hospital authorities will be able to install in the new hospital all necessary equipment and have money with which to run the hospital for the first year.

"The names of persons who subscribed \$25.00 or more during the campaign will appear in this article. If perchance any name fails to appear, it will be owing to the fact that during the busy nights of the campaign, not having enough helpers at headquarters some names might have been overlooked in making up the list, but every card is on file and full credit given for every subscription. Space will not permit our publishing all subscribers' names, but we wish to impress it upon the minds of every subscriber, whether the amount was a dollar or a hundred dollars we thank every person who subscribed. Those who gave less than a dollar are also credited with their amount, and we thank them, too.

"We thank the Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Weaver, for his invaluable service as Director of the Campaign, and for the use of the W. C. C. S. as our headquarters. We are also grateful to him and his corps of workers of the W. C. C. S. C. for their gratuitous assistance in the clerical work, etc. during the campaign. In this connection we also thank Mr. Carrington L. Davis, chairman, and other members of the Executive Committee of the Victory Hospital Campaign.

We wish to also thank every person who solicited subscriptions to the Campaign fund, and as near as we can, the names will be mentioned of those who worked in this capacity. Any names that may be omitted is due to the fact that we were not able to get them from their captains in time for this article to go to press.

Signed:

Victory Hospital Committee

The work of soliciting subscriptions was divided into sections and teams as follows:

REPORT OF TEAMS

Professional Team (Dr. Harry E. Brown, chairman)	\$19,109.25
Headquarters (Dr. W. H. Weaver, chairman)	8,338.33
Central Dist. (Miss Anita Whitlans, chairman)	6,251.00
Religious Section (churches)	5,000.71
Northern Section (Mr. Wm. Mason, chairman)	4,958.31
Eastern Dist. (Dr. John C. Robinson, chairman)	4,943.03
Colored Schools of Baltimore	2,810.96
Gum Shoe Committee (Dr. H. S. McCard, chairman)	2,681.25
Business & Industrial Sec.	2,618.59
Baltimore County (Rev. W. Jefferson Moore, chair.)	1,071.06
Paternal Section (Mr. Geo. A. Watty, chairman)	1,007.50
Mass Meeting at Ford's Theatre	900.50
Northeastern Dist. & Waverly (Dr. G. L. Hall, chair.)	464.00
Silver Spring Social & Ladies Auxiliary	177.10
Baltimore Trust Co. Report of pledges received direct	159.10
Provident Hospital	69.56
Southern Dist. (Dr. J. G. Bowley, chair.)	62.00
Dr. Ldw. J. Wheatley's team	19.00
House to house canvass, Sparrows Point	16.00
From Office of Afro-American Co.	15.00
General Subscriptions July 19th	419.80
Grand total amount of pledges	\$52,125.10
Total cash paid on account of subscriptions (including July 19th)	\$14,038.68
Expenses of Victory Hospital campaign to July 19th, 1919:	
Stamps & postal cards	\$ 72.08
Printing	572.80
Stationery	70.69
Campaign buttons	396.41
Clerical hire and help	185.05
Telephone & carfare	12.21
Advertising	85.51
Auto hire	69.60
Ford's Theatre (expenses for opening)	60.00
Retirements for campaign workers	59.15
County Director's expenses	8.44
Total	\$1,583.98
Balance deposited in Baltimore Trust Co.	\$12,454.70
Respectfully submitted, Provident Hospital Committee	
John W. Rich, Pres.	
H. Grafton Brown, Sec. & Treas.	
C. C. Fitzgerald, Vice Pres.	
H. E. Brown, Supt.	

Captains and Workers

Some of the Captains and workers on different teams, were as follows:
Sam. Joyce, Mr. Berkley, Mutual Benefit Society Agent, Dr. Chas. Coleman, City Commissioner Warner McGinn, Dr. Ambrose Garcia, Annapolis, Md., Mrs. Fannie Butler, Rev. Samuel Ward, Chas. Tibbs, Miss Alice Jackson, Miss Alice Perry, Leopold Smothers, Mrs. James M. Young, Mrs. Cecil Croster, Mrs. Bessie Chase, Mrs. Mary Blanchard, Mrs. Alice Hudgins, Mrs. Eliza Holt, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Selma Bivens, Wm. White, Miss Finks, Miss Kate Jolly, Miss Gertrude Fisher, Mrs. S. Bernard Hughes, Royal Addison, Mr. and Mrs. John Peters, J. Edw. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Rochester, Mrs. Eliza Smith, Mrs. Rosalie Kearney, Miss Rosella Lee, Chas. Langford, J. Henry Hale, Chas. Woodland, W. H. Langley, Mrs. Fannie Helm, Dr. J. Edward Fisher, Mrs. Bertina Terry, Mrs. Alice Clarence Stewart, Dr. A. D. Stone, Mrs. Jennie Ross, Geo. Burgess, Mrs. Nettie Kyler, Amy B. Hawkins, Miss Esie Rich, Miss Travers, Miss Pitts

Rev. Brown, Lutherville, J. L. Nichols, Miss Cora Johns, Miss Mary Briscoe, T. Brown, Dr. Winstard, Alvan Stanley, Dr. Walter Bundy, Miss Ethel Bundy, Mrs. Emma Northern, Wm. Hall, Miss Sarah Jackson, Mrs. Ada Hawkins, Mrs. Harriet Hubbard, Mrs. Mattie Cain, Volery, Mrs. H. Grafton Brown, Mrs. Dillie Logan, Miss Laura Gillis, 19. Hush H. Hughes, Miss Anita Williams, Miss Mary Hughes, Miss 4,943.03. Louie Smith, Miss Etheldra Smith, Miss Leona Hall, Miss C. Smith, Mrs. B. Brown, Albert Hall, 2,681.25 Walter Washington, Mrs. Ida Brown, 2,618.59 Mrs. Lena Richardson, Mrs. Carrie Briscoe, John Gasaway, Mrs. Carrie Cook, Mrs. M. B. Mason, Robert Wilson, Mrs. Emma Griffin, Miss Gladys Herbert, Mrs. A. Waters, Augustin Scott, Mrs. Fannie Lee, Miss Ruth Wade, Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens, Miss M. M. Thomas, Mrs. Ida Williams, 464.00 Clarence A. Thompson, Miss Alice Wyatt, Mr. Ann B. Harris, Miss 177.10 Lane C. Scott, James M. Seward, Mrs. Cordelia Henry, H. S. Wilson, 159.10 Miss Virginia Thomas, Walter C. Jones, Mrs. Joseph C. Kerr, Miss Emma L. Saxon, Clarence Roberts, Mrs. Martha Wilson, W. A. Hall, 69.56 Mrs. Mabelle A. Robinson, Walter Emerson, Mrs. Channing, Miss Mattie Allen, E. G. Lane, Miss Helen Gray, 16.00 Mr. Charles (Baltimore Bargain House), Mrs. Ruth Moore, Franklin Johnson, Chas. H. Handy, Mrs. Simms Johnson, Hagerstown, Md., C. Carter, W. T. Greenwood, Mrs. Grace Campbell, Miss Florence Kelly, Henry Robinson, Mrs. Laura Gibbs, Miss Mary White, A. M. Turner, Levy Sewell, Basil Hall, Dr. J. L. Lincoln Shelton, Wm. W. Robinson, J. Edward Wolfe, Mrs. Marnie Richardson, Mrs. Bernard Tankard, Miss Mattie L. Nichols, Miss Ella R. Miller, Mrs. Mabel Moore, Mrs. Grace Thomas, Mrs. Chapman, M. M. Britt, Mrs. Sallie Forbes, Mrs. Jennie A. Mason, Thos. E. Simms, and numerous others whose names limited space will not permit us to print.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

List of Subscriptions to Victory Hospital from \$25.00 up.
Mrs. Van Lear Black \$600.00
Capt. Geo. W. Brown 500.00
The following persons subscribed \$100.00 each:
Dr. H. E. Brown, Dr. S. B. Hughes, Dr. Edw. V. Fitzgerald, Dr. J. C. Robinson, Dr. D. Grant Scott, Dr. W. A. Wright, Dr. T. S. Hawkins, Dr. J. Edw. Fisher, Dr. C. H. Fowler, Dr. R. Garland Chissell, Dr. J. H. Tompkins, Dr. W. H. Montague, Dr. Edw. J. Wheatley, Dr. H. S. McCard, Dr. B. M. Rhett, Dr. J. H. Hubburn, Dr. A. O. Reid, Dr. Lucius A. Butler, Thos. R. Smith, Jas. W. Hughes, Wm. C. McCard, Wm. L. Fitzgerald, Ephraim Jackson, Van Lear Black, Miss Nannie B. Grooms, Mrs. C. S. Morgan, Henry Gardner, Miss M. Louise Smith, F. A. Furst, Walter H. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Levy, Jas. C. Gittings, Miss Ella A. Claassen, Bishop John Hurst, Mrs. Geo. H. Cook, Henry M. Wagner, Miss Alice V. Walker, C. M. H. Johnson \$75.00, Miss Louise R. M. Parm 65.00, Dr. D. C. Brown 60.00, Dr. Leon B. Robinson 60.00.

\$50 SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following subscribed \$50.00 each:
John W. Rich, Wm. F. Bohnenberry, Mr. and Mrs. A. Morris Carey, W. B. Cassell, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McFarland, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. M. Knox, Jr., Miss Audie Davis, W. Melville Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Langley, Mrs. Agnes Henson Berry, Mr. Nicholas Fletcher, Mrs. Cecelia Carroll, L. H. Davenport, John R. Alcock, Wm. White, Mrs. Chas. C. Homer, Moses Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Mason Hawkins, Miss Alice D. Walker, A. W. Calloway, Mrs. Jennie A. Mason, John W. Hawkins, Ben-

**\$52,000
RAISED FOR
HOSPITAL**

Full Report of Receipts and

Expenses of Victory Campaign. Sum Now Over

\$52000 7-25-19

PYTHIANS LEAD

Ahead of all other Fraternities. School 113 leads Capt. Brown Gives \$500

Jamin Hamilton, Henry Sonneborn
 Thornton Collins, Mrs. Agnes Smith
 Mrs. Adelle Davis, Rev. L. A. Majors
 Clark L. Smith, Miss Alice A. Cham
 bers, W. Ambie Hawkins, Dr. B. A
 Greene, Dr. C. L. Jones, Dr. Jos. S.
 Penning, Wallace L. Smith, Mrs.
 Alice V. Henry, Mrs. Rosie Hunter,
 Mack Brown, Dr. Julius Friedenwald,
 Mrs. Florence Goswell, Dr. and Mrs.
 W. H. Weaver, Mrs. Thos. Goodwille
 Mrs. Ottora E. Gault, H. Gault,
 Walter T. McGinnis, Mrs. Mary
 Robinson, Mrs. Alice Ford, Mrs. John
 Galt, Rev. C. O. Carter.

Geo. K. McGraw, \$44.00
 A. G. Hutzler, 40.00

\$30 SUBSCRIPTIONS

The following persons subscribed
 \$30.00:

Dr. J. M. Wilkins, Miss Anita R.
 Williams, Mrs. Alice V. Jackson,
 Lieut. A. Jack Thomas, Ernest T.
 Weems, Lawrence W. Taylor, Jas. H.
 Carter, Dr. Wm. R. Egan, Spring B.
 Coates, Miss Lillian Watson, C. J.
 B. Souden, H. S. Patterson, Mrs. E.
 Austin Jenkins, Miss Louise Smith,
 Daniel Aiken, Samuel L. Barton,
 Mrs. Theodore John Smith, Henry W.
 Arnold, Sylvester Pueston, Wm.
 H. Bolton, Arnold Pollard, Clar
 ence Williams, D. S. J. Goodlow, Rev.
 W. Jefferson Moore, John Gault, Mr.
 and Mrs. Wm. L. Smith.

Mrs. Margaret A. McGraw, \$28.00
 Levy Wesley, \$26.00.

\$25 SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following persons subscribed
 \$25.00:

J. Edward Lancy, Edgar West
 Mrs. Chas. O. Scott, Chas. O. Scott
 Wm. H. Evans, Philip J. Broening

BRISTOL WILL HAVE HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES

The Journal

Dr. Moton and Mayor Clarence

King Deliver Stirring Ad-

dresses at Booster Meeting

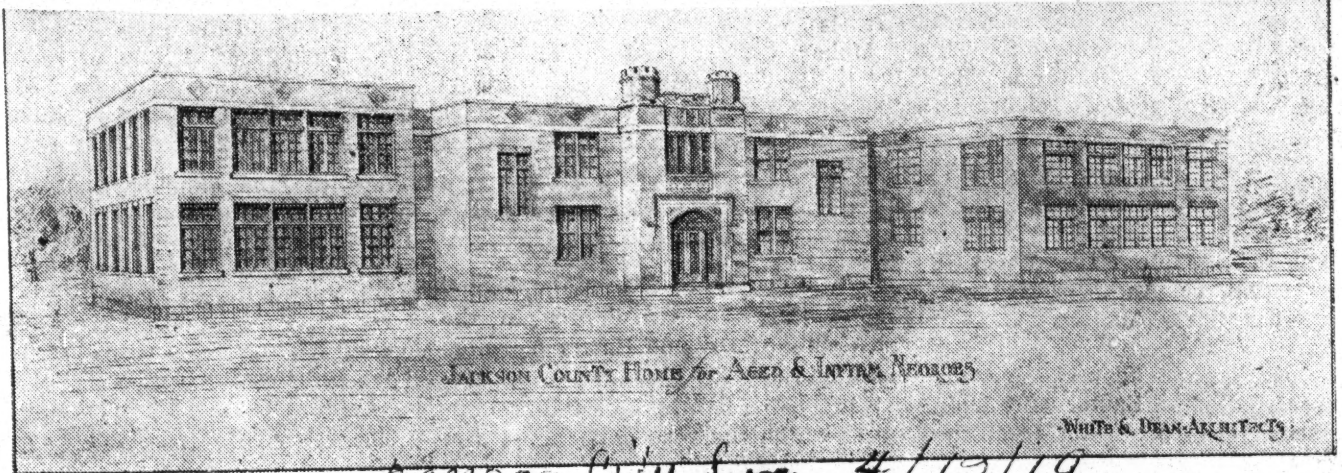
11-1-19

Bristol, Tenn.-Va., Nov. 16.—One
 of the largest and most enthusiastic
 audiences, composed of members of
 both races of this section that has
 ever assembled here filled the spa
 cious auditorium of the Lee St. Bap
 tist church this afternoon to hear the
 address delivered by Dr. Robert R.
 Moton, foremost Negro leader and
 principal of Tuskegee Institute. The
 occasion marked the close of the first
 of a series of campaigns that have
 been arranged under the auspices of
 the Washington County, Va.-Sulli
 County, Tenn., Negro Busi
 League, and launched for the pur
 pose of raising funds to be used in
 erecting a hospital for the Negroes of
 this section.

The meeting on Sunday afternoon
 was presided over by Robert E. Clay,
 president of the League and Mayor
 Clarence King, of Bristol, Tenn., de
 livered the address of welcome on
 behalf of the citizens of the twin

cities. Mayor King's address won
 long applause due to the eloquent
 manner in which it was delivered and
 the excellent thought expressed. He
 paid a high compliment to his Negro
 constituents, referring to them as the
 highest type of citizenship to be
 found in any section.

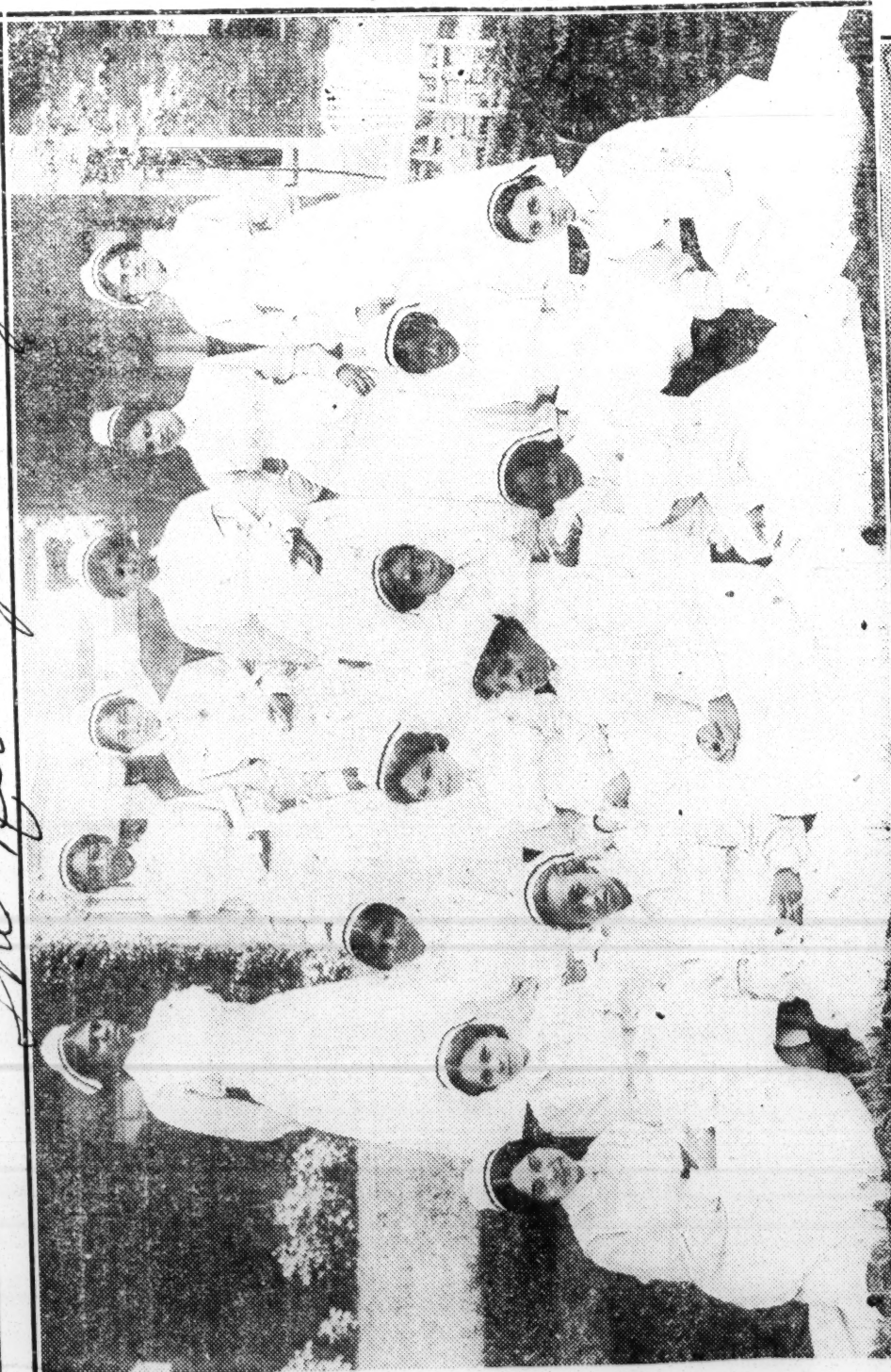
Mayor King, in closing his wel
 come address, presented Dr. Moton to
 his audience and he arose midst long
 and loud applause. Dr. Moton re
 ferred to the harmonious relationship
 that exists between the races in this
 section that has been responsible for
 the most part he stated, for the great
 progress that is so much in evidence
 on the part of the entire citizenship.
 He told of the great service being
 rendered by President Clay, of the
 League, and the high esteem in which



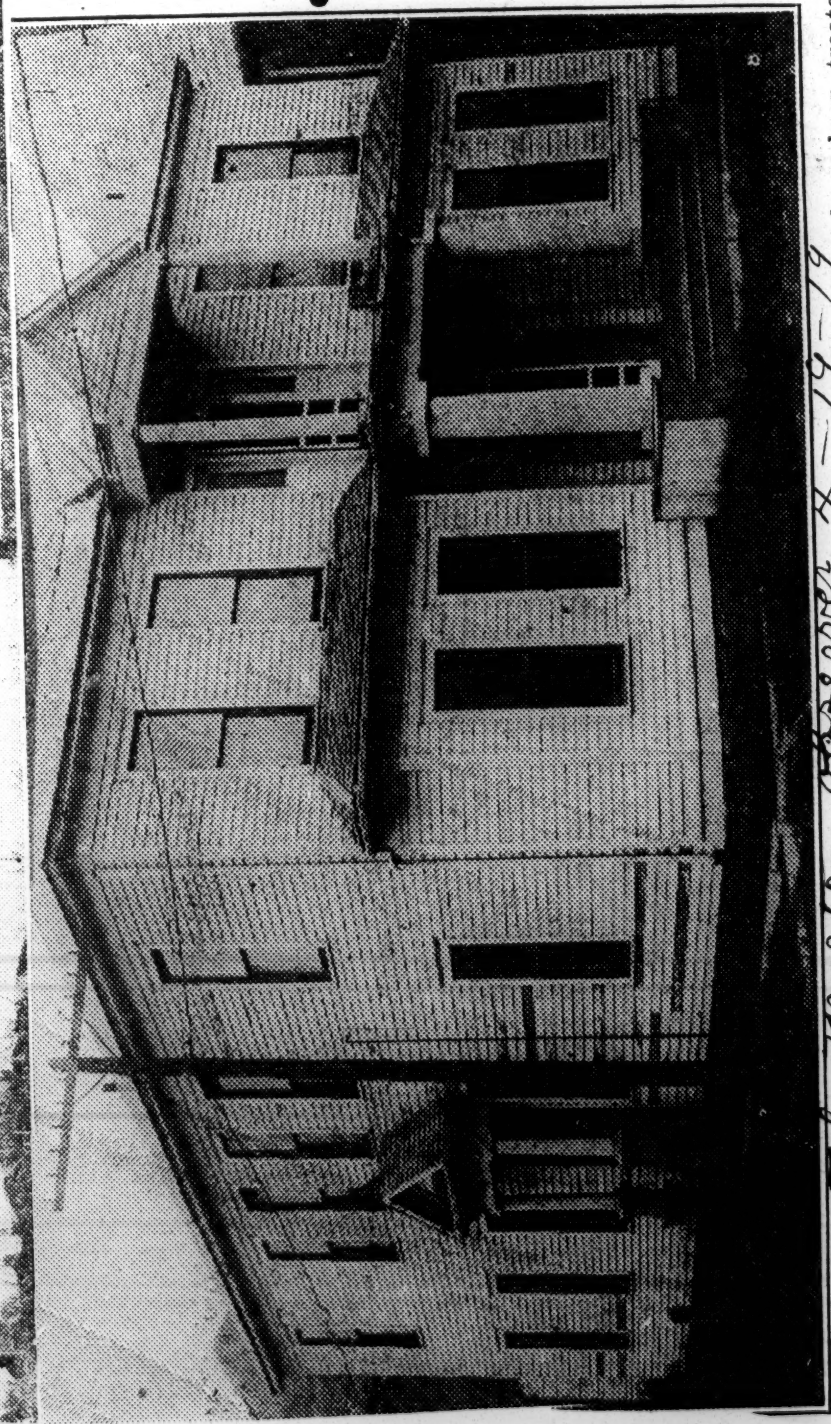
JACKSON COUNTY HOME for Aged & Infirm Negroes

WHITE & DEAN ARCHITECTS

Kansas City Sun 4/12/19
 The New County Home for Aged and Infirm Negroes will be ready for occupancy on or about June 1st. Judge Bulger has splendidly kept his promise to the Colored people and everlasting credit is due Dr. Howard M. Smith for this splendid building.



6-28-19
The Journal
 Graduate Nurses of Lincoln Hospital Class of 1919—Mrs. Adah B. Thoms, Superintendent, in the center, front row.



The Houston Observer 7-19-19
 Union Hospital, the established 230 surgical cases, many of 100 medical cases have been treated Mecca for sick and surgical cases, which were major operation, such as here. Its remarkable success is the though only six months old, has ban-for appendicitis and tumors. Fully talk of the town.

John Hamilton, Henry Somebourn, Mrs. Aggie Davis, Rev. L. A. May, Mrs. L. Smith, Mrs. Alice A. Chambers, W. Aspin, Dr. B. A. Greene, Dr. C. D. Jones, Dr. J. S. Leavelle, Wallace L. Smith, Mrs. Alice V. Henry, Mrs. Josie Hunter, Mack Brown, Dr. Julius Friedenwald, Mrs. Florence Goswell, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Weaver, Mrs. Thos. Goodwillie, Mrs. Otora E. Gant, H. Gant, Warner T. McGinn, Mrs. Mary Robinson, Mrs. Anne Ford, Mrs. John Gill, Rev. C. O. Carter, Geo. K. McGraw \$44.90 A. G. Hartzler \$40.90

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FOR NEGROES

The Journal

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11-21-19

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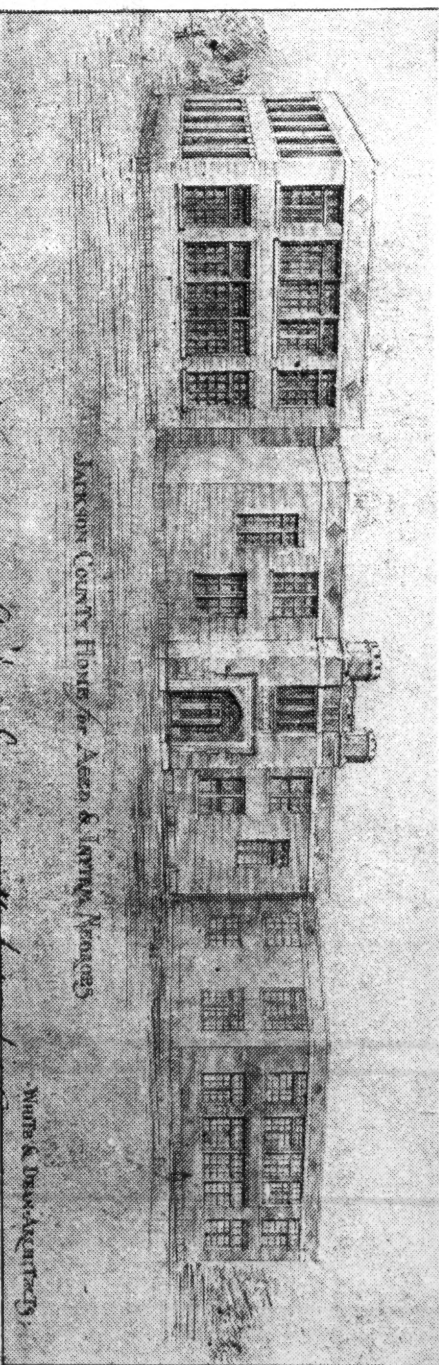
cities. Mayor King's address won long applause due to the eloquent manner in which it was delivered and the excellent thought expressed. He paid a high compliment to his Negro constituents, referring to them as the highest type of citizenship to be found in any section. Mayor King, in closing his welcome address, presented Dr. Moton to his audience and he arose midst long and loud applause. Dr. Moton referred to the harmonious relationship that exists between the races in this section that has been responsible for the most part he stated, for the great progress that is so much in evidence on the part of the entire citizenship. He told of the great service being rendered by President Clay, of the League, and the high esteem in which

Graduate Nurses of Lincoln Hospital Class of '19--Mrs. Adah B. Thoms, Superintendent, in the center, front row. 6-28-19.

The New York Age



The New County Home for Aged and Infirm Negroes will be ready for occupancy on or about June 1st. Judge Bulger has splendidly kept his promise to the Colored people and everlasting credit is due Dr. Howard M. Smith for this splendid building.



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Hospitals - Nurse Training Schools - 1919

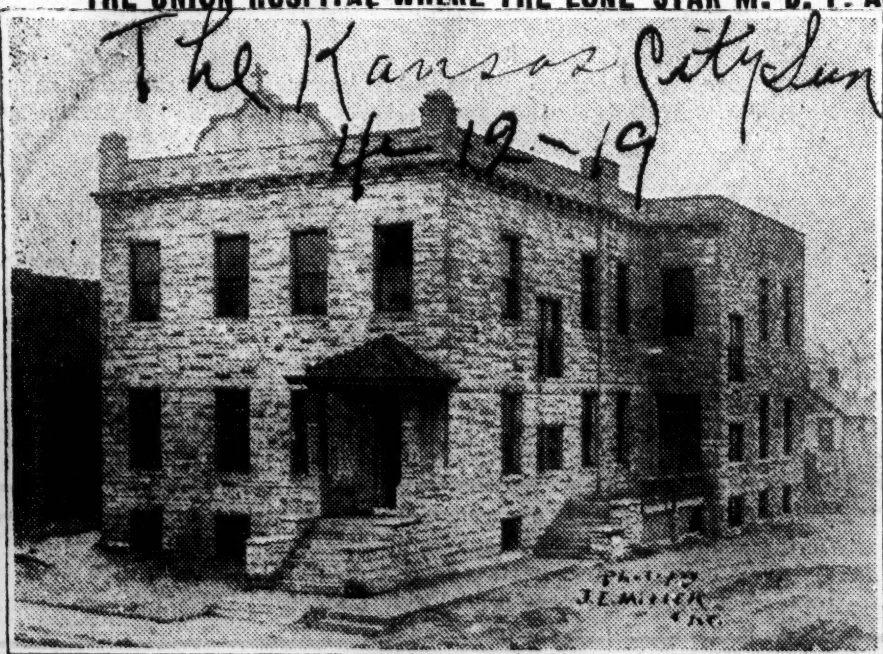
The Observer

7-12-19



THE UNION HOSPITAL WHERE THE LONE STAR M. D. P. ASSOCIATION WILL MEET

The Kansas City Sun
4-12-19



The Wheatley Provident Hospital, under the management of Dr. J. Edward Perry. It has become one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the United States.

Hospitals - Nurse Training Schools - 1919.

HOSPITAL FOR TOPEKA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

Geo. R. Bridgeforth
Plans are being made now for the new hospital at the Industrial and Educational Institute which is to be erected in honor of the colored women of the state, and promises to be of great service to the whole race, because the physicians of Topeka will have access to the operating room, and from time to time clinics will be conducted. All of this will tend to prolong the racial life and give something to the young girls who are coming out of school.

In connection with the hospital will be a nurse training school, where girls will be trained for efficient service in nurse training, thereby be of greater service to the race and the state. This is another advanced step for our people made by Prof. Geo. R. Bridgeforth. Others will follow from time to time.

Prof. Bridgeforth is one of the most noted educators of the country and has been connected with two great institutions of the South where he rendered great service. He was at one time with Prof. William H. Council, at the A. & M. College, Normal, Ala., and from there he went with Dr. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, where he remained until called to this place a period covering 12 years. It was fortunate that the state was able to secure the practical educator, whose aim is to educate the mind, maintaining that the man is mind. To be a successful carpenter, blacksmith, farmer, cook, washerwoman, dressmaker, or any other of the vocational arts, the mind should first be trained and through that transferred to the hands which must be directed by the mind. He is putting the institution on the map, and when the hospital is completed it will be a star in his crown and a help to the whole city of Topeka.

Senator Capper, before leaving the executive mansion to take up his place in the United States Senate wrote Prof. Bridgeforth on January 17 "I am glad the Board of Trustees have decided to erect a hospital for the training of colored nurses on the grounds of the Topeka Industrial and Educational Institute, and that this institution is to be dedicated to the colored women of Kansas. I heartily approve of the idea. It seems to me the plan will appeal to all the good people of the state. You may be sure it will have my support in every possible way.

"I am very proud of the record that has been made by your school. It is one of the most meritorious institutions in Kansas, and I wish you to

know that I will do everything in my power to help and encourage you in the fine work you are doing."

Hon. S. J. Crombine, secretary of the State Board of Health, wrote, January 6:

"I am interested to know that you are contemplating the establishment of a school for the training of nurses in the proposed hospital to be built in the near future in connection with the Industrial Institute.

"I know of no other one thing that would be so helpful to your people as the training of your women in the care of the sick and more especially in the prevention of disease.

"The death rate among the colored people in Kansas is very greatly in excess to that among the white people, all of which seems to be an indication of the necessity for trained workers along the lines of prevention and care of disease. I sincerely trust that your fondest wishes along this line may be fully realized."

The women of the state will be organized at an early date and all plans worked out in detail whereby they are to look after the building and assist in providing for the girls who are to be trained.

Charles Stewart, A. M., D. D., was a visitor at the school this week, and delivered several lectures to the school and a heart to heart talk to the boys and to the girls separately.

SANITARIUM BLDG.

FINISHED IN FEB.
MILLEDGEVILLE GA NEWS
JANUARY 4, 1919

New Building To Accommodate Five Hundred Patients And At Cost Of About \$100,000 About Complete.

The new three-story, brick building started at the state sanitarium in March, 1918, will probably be completed by the fifteenth of next month, according to a statement issued this week by the contractors.

The building is being provided for the purpose of caring for many additional negro patients who have been overcrowding this section of the sanitarium for several years. From year to year the negro patients have continued to increase in number and the crowded conditions had reached such a stage as to attract the special attention of the members of the state legislature, who made provisions for

the special appropriation at the General Assembly in July, 1917.

The building will be sufficient to accommodate five hundred patients and will cost about \$110,000 to complete, including the plumbing, the material and construction work alone being contracted for at something between \$89,000 and \$90,000. On top of this latter will come the cost of putting in the heating and plumbing system which is estimated as costing in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

WILL GIVE A BENEFIT FOR NEGRO HOSPITAL TONIGHT

As a benefit for the Frissell Memorial hospital, the new colored institute that is operated on a charitable basis by the city, colored talent of the city will give a program at Convention hall tonight. Persons connected with the hospital and some of Tulsa's leading citizens are extremely interested in making this program a success.

Aside from the entertainment program which will be staged by the best negro talent in the city several short talks will be made by citizens representing the white populace. A portion of the seating capacity will be reserved for the white attendance.

NEGRO HOSPITAL TO

BE OPENED FRIDAY

TULSA, OKLA. DEMOCRAT
FEBRUARY 14, 1919
Frissell Memorial Infirmary to Be Operated by the City of Tulsa.

The formal opening of the Frissell Colored Memorial hospital at 314 East Brady street was to have been held at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon with Nurse H. E. Cary in charge to receive members of the local women's clubs who have been invited to attend. The new institution is a city and charity hospital, under the management of the municipal government and all colored residents who are unable to furnish funds for hospital treatment, will be taken care of there.

The building that houses the new hospital, is a brick structure, consisting of ten rooms. Two to three hospital beds have been placed in each room and the management believes there will be ample room for all the colored sick that go there.

An invitation to members of all civic clubs of the city has been sent out by Mrs. Cary and they visit the new institution one day next week. The colored population of Tulsa will be greatly benefited by the new home for the sick and many are expected to take advantage of it.

RAISING FUNDS FOR NEGRO WARD

Contributions Made to Provide Treatment for Tubercular Patients.

Reports received by Dr. James A. Hayne, State health officer, from the field secretary of the Palmetto Anti-Tuberculosis Association indicate that the negroes are responding to the calls being made for contributions to the fund for the support of a negro ward at the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

A report recently received from Florence, Darlington and Horry Counties and from James Island shows that the sum of \$1,273.11 has recently been subscribed. The negroes are endeavoring to raise \$10,000 towards the support of a negro ward at the sanatorium, and the State is being asked to appropriate a similar amount so that adequate provision for the care of negroes suffering from tuberculosis may be made.

The report sent in by Louise Fordham Holmes, field secretary of the Palmetto Anti-Tuberculosis Association, is as follows:

From Florence County:	
City of Florence, Mrs. Holmes	\$ 634.00
Laussen, Benj. Abraham	106.00
	\$ 740.00
From Darlington County:	
City of Darlington, Dr. Robinson	\$ 259.33
Town of Hartsville, Dr. Johnson	105.78
	\$ 365.11
From Horry County:	
Town of Conway, A. C. Smalls	\$ 128.00
From James Island:	
J. F. Holmes	40.00
Total	\$1,273.11

A CITY HOSPITAL.
In all civic matters, Atlanta lags far behind every other city in the Union of its class and character. In providing civic improvements, educational facilities and social betterment, Atlanta lags.

Hospital facilities in our city are far inadequate for the proper care of the population. Atlanta today would not have a hospital had it not been for the efforts of the lamented Henry W. Grady, who built the Grady Hospital out of public subscriptions and forced Atlanta to take it off his hands.

We have the same condition here today. There is not a place in Atlanta where a Negro physician can operate upon his patient. At the Grady Hospital they are denied the privilege; at Spelman Seminary, the same barbarous discrimination is inveighed against him. Grady is not ample to take care of the interests of a city folk get together and raise \$25,000, erect a hospital and force the city to take it off our hands. With fifty Negro doctors in the city, it ought to be an easy matter to raise the necessary money to build and equip

a small hospital as a nucleus for the city to take over and develop into a hospital amply adequate to take care of the Negro folk of this city. If the doctors are really interested in their profession and desire to render their patients and humanity the best service of which they are capable, they will take the lead and each one pledge \$500.00 to be paid inside of a year, and we will have a hospital that we will be proud of, and the job of making the city take it over will not be hard.

It ought to be an easy matter to find one or two hundred Negro men in Atlanta who would give five hundred dollars each for the erection of so important a necessity as a real hospital. The Negro doctors of the city will never reach their highest usefulness, develop their highest efficiency, nor give humanity the best service they are capable of rendering unless they have a hospital in which to practice the science of their profession. There is enough money among wealthy Negroes and Negro corporations to raise \$25,000 without hurting anybody. If they felt that we were in good faith, and meant to establish a sanitarium worthy of the City of Atlanta, our white neighbors would come to our rescue and help us to raise the \$25,000.

So let us make the effort. Let the doctors get together and lose sight of making money for themselves; for a hospital is not an investment that will pay a return in dividends, but an investment whose dividends will be good health and service to humanity.

NEGROES BUY SITE ON MAUMEE BANK

Will Use It for Proposed Hospital if Island Is Condemned.

TOLEDO TIME
MARCH 8, 1919
PLANS ARE PROGRESSING

Original Tract May Be Used as Recreation Ground for Soldiers.

Figuring on the possibility that Remmel's Island, on which they plan to erect a hospital for negro soldiers may be condemned by the

1640

city, backers of the project on Friday secured an option on a piece of land 190x80 feet on the west bank of the river, directly above the island.

"If the island is condemned we will build our main hospital on the mainland and use the condemned property for a recreation ground," said Dr. P. M. Johnson, local representative of the southern negroes who are financing the proposition.

He said the option on the mainland was good for six months and that it was secured thru an unidentified source because the residents in the vicinity had tried to prevent the negro financiers from purchasing any property in the neighborhood. The land on which they hold the option is said to be worth \$8000.

Following complaints of people who live near the island, Health Commissioner C. W. Waggoner announced that he would make a survey of Rammel's Island to ascertain if it were a fit site for a hospital. A report of the survey will be made to city officials and to the state board of health before a plan for the erection of the hospital is approved, Dr. Waggoner said. The residents claim the island is a menace to public health, situated, as it is, directly below the intake pipe of the city purification plant.

Lieut. Walter Williams of Springfield, O., visited Dr. Johnson Friday to ascertain the "sentiment of the people of Toledo as regards a negro hospital." He and Dr. Johnson visited Mayor Schreiber's office to get his opinion on what the Toledoans thought of the project. They were unable to see the mayor, who is in the south to ascertain the sentiment of the southern negroes regarding such an institution and I found that they all favored the idea.

Lieut. Williams says he is interested in the proposed hospital for wounded negro soldiers because he himself was wounded eleven times and he knows what it is. He received the French Croix De Guerre and Palm for bravery during the Champagne offensive. He was wounded ten times by machine gun fire and once by shrapnel.

He was with the 372nd Regiment and was overseas more than a year.

NEGROES FIRM IN AIM TO PUT UP HOSPITAL

TOLEDO TIMES
MARCH 14, 1919
We Have Inside Track and Intend to Fight, Declares

Wilberforce Educator, Who Is Here on Project.

PLENTY MONEY, HE SAYS

Maumee Improvement Association Lining Up to Prevent Building.

An interesting legal battle may develop as a result of the proposal to erect a negro hospital on Rammel's Island or on the west bank of the Maumee River directly above the island.

"We have the 'inside track' and intend to fight for our rights," declared Dr. Gilbert H. Jones, negro vice president and dean of the college of art at Wilberforce university, Wilberforce, O. He says he is financially interested in the hospital project.

Planned for Months.

He came to Toledo on Thursday to consult with Dr. P. M. Johnson, local representative, following published reports that the property owners in proximity to the hospital site intended to prevent the construction of a hospital or any undesirable building in the neighborhood.

"We have been planning on this hospital for months and we intend to get it through," Dr. Jones said. "I spent several months traveling thru the south to ascertain the sentiment of the southern negroes regarding such an institution and I found that they all favored the idea. Of course, we do not have any southern negro millionaires back of us, but we have got plenty of 'men who handle money.' I can safely say that there are 25 men in five cities of the south who will put up \$50,000 whenever we ask for it to fight for our rights."

National in Scope.

"This hospital idea is national in scope and it is the first time that the negro people have had the chance to do something exclusive for their own. They appreciate what their boys did overseas and they want to do something worth while for the boys. Negro casualties are landing every day and they have no place to go."

Dr. Jones said that they had the legal right to the island and that this gave them an advantage that cannot be ignored.

Legal representatives of the Maumee Valley Improvement association said Thursday night that they were perfecting plans to "prevent the erection of the hospital" and they repeated their former statements that "the hospital will never be a reality."

Dr. Jones in a formal statement

issued Thursday night by Dr. Johnson said:

"From what I have been able to learn the actions of certain citizens in forming an incorporation, as reported in the Times of Thursday morning, is nothing short of conspiracy to intimidate and prevent an honest citizen from using his private property in an honorable and commendable way for the benefit of those boys who these same citizens were mighty glad to have go across and help make the world safe for democracy—including themselves."

Dr. Jones left Toledo Thursday midnight, for Springfield, O., where he will consult with Capt. John Rudd, who is scheduled to be the manager of the negro hospital. From there he will go south to report to southern financiers who are interested in the project.

LAKE PARK HOSPITAL

PERMITTED TO OPEN DOORS

Through the legal efforts of Alderman Louis B. Anderson the Lake Park hospital, 4147 Lake Park avenue, opened its doors this morning, ready to receive patients. The hospital has capacity to a point where it will have between 100 and 200 beds in the general wards. It will have the use of such an institution to take care of their patients. Its staff of nurses is under the direction of Miss Adah D. Murray of Lincoln hospital of New York and Miss L. A. Avery of Montreal, Canada. The children's ward is under the direct charge of Dr. George W. Prince, who is an accredited specialist in diseases of children. The board of physicians consists of such well known physicians as Drs. S. A. Smith, Floyd W. Willis, I. H. Hollo way, A. W. Mercer, C. D. Trice, Leonard Pratt and Daniel H. Williams.

This coterie of eminent physicians bespeaks for the institution a successful future and asks for it the confidence and assistance of the public. Much credit is due Alderman Anderson for the obtaining of the license for the operation of the institution.

COLORED HOSPITAL
A REALITY AT LAST

Episcopal Divinity School Property Is Acquired for New Institution

Two Hundred Volunteer Workers to Put Buildings in Order

PULLADEFUND "NOTRE DAME" MARCH 14, 1919

Two hundred volunteer workers will begin tomorrow to prepare the group of buildings formerly housing the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, at Fiftieth street and Woodland avenue, for occupancy as the Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses.

This step marks the realization of a long-continued effort to establish

an adequate institution where colored physicians and nurses may obtain the hospital training required before they can practice in this State.

The acquisition of the property of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, at a cost of \$120,000, marks the culmination of the initial effort of the Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses to become a potent factor in the affairs of the State. It marks also the beginning of a campaign for funds and co-operation to further this object.

For the last ten or twelve years the institution has been in existence at Seventeenth and Fitzwater streets. Here it's work among the colored population of the city has been carried on. Its objects now have been indorsed by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and three members of the Charities Committee of the Chamber have agreed to serve on its board of directors.

By the purchase of the school property the hospital will increase its capacity to a point where it will have between 100 and 200 beds in the general wards. It will have the use of such an institution to take care of their patients. Its staff of nurses is under the direction of Miss Adah D. Murray of Lincoln hospital of New York and Miss L. A. Avery of Montreal, Canada. The children's ward is under the direct charge of Dr. George W. Prince, who is an accredited specialist in diseases of children. The board of physicians consists of such well known physicians as Drs. S. A. Smith, Floyd W. Willis, I. H. Hollo way, A. W. Mercer, C. D. Trice, Leonard Pratt and Daniel H. Williams.

The chapel will be a distinctive feature and will be valuable for the physiological work that can be carried on there as well as providing a place for common worship. It also will be used for community purposes and a series of meetings of more than general interest are planned to be held therein. The memorial library, built in memory of Bishop Stevens, will prove another valuable adjunct to the hospital group. The dean's house will be converted into a nurses' home and here young colored women, in training for their life work, will have material comforts while they are learning their profession.

The Mercy Hospital, small as it was, has been a pioneer in public health propaganda. It was one of the first in the campaign to eliminate tuberculosis among the colored people, a work which it is still carrying on.

The first \$10,000 towards the purchase price was raised by the colored residents of this city. Many even went so far as to mortgage their homes for small sums in order to contribute to this fund, and express their appreciation of the work already done by the institution. Others have given the Liberty bonds they have purchased.

The hospital permits both homeopaths and allopaths to practice within its walls. This is another phase of its unique position in the medical world, and it is an argument for its general support from all sides.

The actual transfer of the equipment from the present hospital building to the new group will take place shortly. For the present the volunteer force of nearly two hundred workers will prepare the new buildings for occupancy. Another evidence of the interest shown by the colored people is the fact that one organization of colored men has agreed to support the engineer of the new hospital and to supply a man for the job.

The president of the hospital is Rev. Dr. Henry L. Phillips; the secretary, John W. Harris; the executive secretary, Thomas L. Hodge; the treasurer, Martin J. Lehmann, and the medical director, Dr. Algernon B. Jackson.

The board of directors will be augmented by the following Philadelphians, who have agreed to serve: Nathan B. Folwell, president of the Manufacturers' Club; Dr. Joseph B. Neff, former Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities; Dr. Charles I. Hatfield, B. K. Wilbur, John C. Hinckley, State Senator T. Larry Eyre, Judge John M. Patterson, Edward J. duMee, Ellwood Heacock and Walter S. McInness.

COLORED PEOPLE'S HOSPITAL A REALIZATION.

One of the most important real estate transactions colored people have made in many years was the purchase of the Episcopal Divinity school at 50th street and Woodlawn avenue, which will be occupied by the Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses. This deal closes a long struggle on the part of the officials of the institution to secure the full realization of a long felt need to establish an adequate institution for colored people. By the purchase of the school property at a cost of \$120,000 a great work has been accomplished for the good of the institution and the colored people of Philadelphia; and makes Mercy Hospital an important factor in the affairs of the state.

The hospital can accommodate 200 patients. It was the pioneer in public health effort. It was a leader in the campaign to blot out tuberculosis among colored people. The institution will have quarters for the nurses where they can always be on the job, learning their life's work. The president of the hospital is Rev. Dr. H. L. Phillips, secretary John W. Harris, executive secretary Dr. A. B. Jackson. The Board of Directors compose many of Pennsylvania's leading men. Nathan B. Folwell, president of the Manufacturers' Club; Dr. Joseph B. Neff, former Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities; Dr. Chas. I. Hatfield, B. K. Wilbur, John C. Hinckley, State Senator T. Larry Eyre, Judge John M. Patterson, Edw. J. DuMee, Ellwood Heacock and Walter S. McInness. A great campaign will begin this week for the raising of additional money and all friends of the institution, the race and humanity are urgently requested to contribute liberally. The Daily Herald extends many thanks to the good white people for their interest, assistance and advice which has made this institution develop to such standing and efficiency.

Hospitals - Nurse Training Schools - 1919.

MISS F. BOYD, R. N., HEADS THE MODERN HEALTH CRUSADERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Cairo, Ill. - Miss Frances Boyd, R. N., of Nashville, Tenn., was appointed as executive chairman of Modern Health Crusaders of the public schools here.

The Modern Health Crusaders is a country-wide organization under the National Tuberculosis Association and in co-operation with the Junior Red Cross for the teaching of Personal Hygiene through daily habit and of civic cleanliness through active part in maintaining a sanitation standard, for both of which credits are given the Crusaders in the form of office and insignia.

A prime object of the Crusade, in which 70,000 school children of Illinois are already enrolled, 2,000 of whom attend school in Cairo is to establish a practical system of teaching hygiene in the elementary schools of the country and to render obsolete the question: "What shall it profit a child to gain the whole curriculum and lose his own health?"

Miss Boyd is getting good results. The school forces are enthusiastic and each child is trying to win a gold-filled button by the end of the fifteen weeks' contest. The certificates which the pages of this city are so proudly receiving this week proclaim that the student "has agreed to try (1) to keep the Crusaders' health rules until the end of 1919, (2) to do nothing that may hurt the health of any other person, and (3) to help keep home and town clean; has done at least 75 per cent of the Crusaders' health chores for each of two weeks, and therefore is enrolled as a modern health crusader with the rank of Page throughout the year 1919.

Health class talks are given in the schools each week and health stories told to the Primary children by the school nurse, Miss Boyd.

VIRGINIA CARES FOR COLORED CONSUMPTIVES

Miss Randolph Calls Attention To Work Being Done at the Piedmont Sanitarium for Victims of Tuberculosis

The Journal
(Special to Journal & Guide)
Richmond, Va. - Miss Agnes D. Randolph, Executive Secretary of the Vir-

ginia Anti-Tuberculosis Association, 1110 Capitol street, makes the following announcement concerning the care of colored consumptives at the Piedmont Sanatorium, which was opened in April, 1918, for the proper care of suffering colored men and women of the Old Dominion. Miss Randolph says:

"The State opened its first hospital for colored patients suffering from tuberculosis or consumption, with forty beds, and, within four months, had added forty more.

"There are vacant beds at the hospital today, although there are thousands of patients whose health might be restored by proper treatment. This means that the old false ideas about tuberculosis still hold.

"There are two reasons why there should never be a vacant bed in the hospital at Piedmont so long as there is a consumptive without hospital experience in his own home in Virginia. First, Tuberculosis is Curable; second, Tuberculosis is Preventable.

Tuberculosis Is Curable

"For hundreds of years people believed that tuberculosis was incurable; that is, if you had it, you must die.

Fifty years ago a doctor named Trudeau had the disease and went into the mountains of New York expecting to die. He lived quietly, most of the time out of doors, and, to his surprise, improved. In two or three years one of his friends sent him a consumptive to treat and he also improved. More and more people came. In this way was started in America the treatment of tuberculosis which cures the disease. Hundreds of hospitals have been built since that time and tens of thousands of sick people have been treated and sent back to work. Dr. Trudeau and the doctors working since his time have found that the way to treat tuberculosis is by providing rest, fresh air, and good food.

"This sounds easy, but, if you try it at home, just as soon as you begin to feel better you want to get up and go visiting, or do a little work, and you undo all of the good you had done. In a hospital a doctor and nurse see that you rest and take the cure."

The charge at the Piedmont Sanatorium is \$2.50 a week, or \$10 a month. Miss Agnes D. Randolph, 1110 Capitol street, Richmond, or Dr. H. G. Carter, Burkeville, Va., will gladly furnish additional information.

WILMINGTON DEL. JOURNAL

NEGRO CHURCH USHERS PURCHASE AMBULANCE

The Ushers' Union composed of the ushers of most of the colored churches of this city, recently assumed the responsibility of purchasing an ambulance for the Edgewood Sanitarium, a tuberculosis institution for colored patients.

At the ushers' last regular meeting

subscriptions of \$577 in cash with other reports yet to come in were reported. The ambulance has already been purchased and is now in service. The attendant physician at this institution is Dr. Conwell Banton, and the superintendent is Miss Elizabeth B. Tyler who is also a trained nurse. Under the supervision of these two competent persons the institution has reached and maintained a very high standard of efficiency.

The officers of the Ushers' Union are, Barrett Jackson, president; Harvey Peterson, treasurer, and Mrs. Ivy Loper, secretary.

Favors New Hospital

Dr. Floyd Willis, 3510 State street, is among the young physicians to be connected with the New Lake Park hospital, 4147 Lake Park avenue. He said to a Defender reporter: "I am heartily in favor of another hospital. The influx is so great among our people that it is absolutely needed. We need another hospital where our young physicians can do interne work." He said he was informed that the eminent Dr. Daniel Hale Williams would be connected with the new institution, which would insure it a success. Dr. Willis, it will be remembered, made a wonderful success when the "flu" epidemic hit Chicago, termed the 100 per cent "flu" killer. Much credit is due Alderman Anderson for obtaining the license for the operation of the new hospital.

Donations To The Peoples Hospital

The Peoples' Hospital has received two donations of surgical dressings valued at \$400. The first lot donated by Miss Ida Miller, chairman American Fund for French Wounded, secured by Miss Jani Cooper and the second lot donated by Mrs. S. C. Davis through her employees, Mr. Oliver Robinson, E. Iverson, Mary Bell and Garfield Bell. These donations are of incalculable value to the hospital.

The teams are rapidly being organized to take part in the "drive" for \$20,000 April 3 to April 13. All groups wishing to take part notify the president, M. J. Gilliam, or the Superintendent, Dr. C. J. Davis at once, Lindell 5468.

Captains, Lieutenants and Workers in the Peoples' Hospital Drive for \$20,000 will meet at the Hospital, 3447 Pine street, Monday, March 24, at 5:00 p. m.

Oppose Race Hospital

The Journal
(By the Associated Negro Press.)
Toledo, April 2. - The building of a hospital on Hammel's island, for the benefit of Toledo Negro citizens, is to be fought in the courts by adjacent property owners on the grounds of "encroachments of undesirable persons and projects." While there is no special desire to have a "Jim Crow" hospital established here, the movement will doubtless be pushed because of the attitude of certain whites, to whom it is stated that the people to be most benefited were not so "undesirable" when facing German guns.

A NEW RACE HOSPITAL IN LITTLE ROCK BY DR. FRED T. JONES

So many of my friends have asked me why I am putting up another race hospital in Little Rock until I thought it advisable to answer all in an open letter through the press. Now I shall be short and brief. I am the founder of the Bush Memorial Hospital, a very creditable institution located in this city; and put more cash money into its organization (irrespective of what others put on paper) than all of these physicians in the city of Little Rock, Ark., put together; and I feel that an attempt to take advantage of me was instituted within 24 hours after the formation of said institution, if not earlier, and that same thing continued until it became unbearable.

Now I hated more than any one to break faith with my fellow colleagues, and therefore resorted to many tactics to have the evil cured, but instead of it getting better, it grew worse and I was there fore forced to sell my stock at a loss and leave town disgraced and disgusted or build another hospital, which later I prepared to do. I did not intend to go to the public with this explanation, but I find it is being circulated not only in this city, but in many parts of the State, that I am putting in an opposition hospital to the Bush Memorial, which shows a second attempt to destroy my influence and usefulness and this is my reason for this open letter. I am build-

ing the Fraternal Hospital at a cost of \$15,000 at 816 West Ninth street, not to run on opposition to the Bush, no; but in self-defense. Nothing I have done or bought in Little Rock was bought or done in opposition to anybody else; but to the contrary, I have tried hard to attend to my business as God has given me strength, brains, grit and greenback with which to do. My friends, I am simply attending to my business, and praying to God for more wisdom with which to do it better, and therefore haven't time to oppose or meddle with the other fellows. The Fraternal Hospital threw its doors open to the public for business the 26th ult., and I think I am conservative, when I say that she will be one of the most modern and best equipped hospitals in the south. She makes a special appeal to all Fraternal Organizations. Watch for the mammoth opening.

Dr. Fred T. Jones,
Chief Surgeon.
KANSAS CITY TIMES
APRIL 16, 1919
NEGROES NEED A HOSPITAL.

Tuberculosis Patients Have No Place to Go, Doctor Says.

There is imperative need for a hospital for negroes afflicted with tuberculosis, according to reports made yesterday to the hospital and health board. There is not an institution in the state for negro victims of that disease, according to Dr. W. J. Tompkins, attending physician at the Old City Hospital. Twenty-five per cent of the deaths among negroes result from tuberculosis.

A bill is pending in the state legislature which provides for an institution for deaf, dumb, blind and tubercular negroes.

The Journal
Lake Park Hospital Wins Charter and Is Now Open for Patients.

(By the Associated Negro Press.)
Chicago, April - Lake Park Hospital, with accommodations for more than 100 patients after a battle in the courts for the right of charter, is now opened to the public. A drive is on to raise \$15,000 to open and equip the Nurse Training School, Dispensary for Children and Childrens Ward. The hospital is at 4147 Lake Park Avenue and promises to be a great institution.

Interesting History of The Provident Hospital

Many Local Physicians Have
Headed Only Colored Hos-
pital in Maryland—City
and State Aid Never Ade-
quate.

The Afro-American
Provident Hospital and Free Dis-
pensary was established June 13, 1894.
It is a regular chartered institution,
having obtained through the courts an
Act of Incorporation, and is governed
under a board of directors acting
under its charter. The institution was
opened in a small house on Orchard
Street, the only means provided being
contributions by the Board of Direc-
tors. After remaining in Orchard St.
building nearly two years, having
done a large amount of dispensary
work and performing some minor
and major operations, it was found
that the Board of Directors purchased
the building known as 413 west Bid-
dle Street, which was much larger,
for \$2,000.00, with a ground rent
of \$110.00 per year. A little later the
property 415 west Biddle Street was
purchased and both buildings were
equipped for hospital purposes.
The hospital is intended to fulfill
three purposes:—To be an institution
where people of color may be attended
by physicians of their own race. Sec-
ondly, that colored physicians may
have an opportunity to develop them-
selves along the line of specialties and
thereby become proficient in them. At
the same time, no distinction is made
in regard to color, and all races of
people are treated promptly and prop-
erly; and thirdly, to establish a well
organized training school for nurses
where young ladies of color may ob-
tain special instructions pertaining to
their calling.
The institution was organized by
colored physicians and laymen of the
city of Baltimore for a further pur-
pose of doing the work of a general
hospital and free dispensary for a
class of people often neglected and in-
efficiently treated, and is the only col-
ored hospital in the State of Maryland.
For a while the Mayor and City
Council of Baltimore City (in 1896)
gave this hospital an appropriation of
\$1,799.13. The State appropriation
was \$1500.00. In 1899 the Mayor and
City Council of Baltimore City gave
this hospital \$921.02. State appropri-
ation \$1,500.00. A year or more after
thewards the appropriation from the
Mayor and City Council was discon-
tinued for some reason unknown to
the present management. The State
continued to give \$1500.00 annually,
for a number of years, when the ap-
propriation was increased to \$2,000.00
than \$1,500.00. At this writing every
A few years later, the appropriation
was reduced to \$1,500.00 from the
\$2,000.00 for 1918 and 1919.
In 1896, Dr. R. M. Hall was superin-
tendent of the hospital; in 1900 Dr.
Wm. T. Carr, Jr., was superintendent,
and most of the time has served
In 1914-15 Dr. D. Grant Scott was
superintendent. In January, 1916, the
Board of Directors in despair, looked
for someone to elect superintendent
of the hospital and finally elected
young man, Dr. Harry F. Brown, as
superintendent, at which time the hos-
pital was in probably the worst con-
dition in its existence. The State had
not met its quarterly appropriations
for some years ago he suggested to
the Board of Directors that a new
hospital was in debt to the amount
of \$5,596.92. There were in hands of
the treasurer less than \$9.00. Mr.
John W. Rich, who was president of
the Board of Directors at that time,
called a meeting of the Board and laid

to finance the building of the new
front. He then called together a
number of citizens who were organ-
ized into the Citizens' Committee, Mr.
E. B. Taylor, chairman. With the
efforts of Mr. Rich and said committee
the hospital was given a new front
and some interior improvements were
made.
Mr. H. Grafton Browne, who is now
secretary and treasurer of the Board
of Directors, has been connected with
the Board for a number of years. He
is principal of one of the colored
schools of East Baltimore. Although
a layman he has worked strenuously
for the hospital and has spent many
hours day and night at the hospital
doing anything he saw that was need-
ed to be done, with no thought of pay.
During the last six or eight months
when help was scarce, many an after-
noon and night Mr. Browne was found
at the hospital helping to keep up the
fires, putting in window panes, and
doing other repairs around the place.
Provident Hospital is the only hos-
pital in the State of Maryland where
the superintendent and other officers
are not paid for their services. The
Board of Directors is composed of the
following:
Messrs. John W. Rich, H. Grafton
Browne, C. C. Fitzgerald, H. M. Bur-
kett, Mason A. Hawkins, John H.
Murphy, J. Henry Hale, Mr. Wilson,
of Fairmount, Md., Rev. John Holmes,
Drs. C. H. Fowler, W. T. Carr, Jr.,
and D. Grant Scott.
PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
MAY 24, 1919
MERCY HOSPITAL FINISHED
New Buildings, for Colored People
to Be Dedicated Tomorrow.
Mercy Hospital and School for
Nurses, formerly at Seventeenth and
Fitzwater streets, now occupies the en-
tire square on Woodland avenue, from
Fiftieth to Fifty-first street, running be-
tween those streets back on the railroad.
The dedication of the new buildings has
been set for 2.30 o'clock tomorrow after-
noon.
The dedicatory ceremonies on these
grounds at Woodland avenue and Fif-
teenth street will be followed the next day
by a physicians' meeting at the Cherry
Memorial Church, Sixteenth and Chris-
tian streets. On Tuesday there will be
a women's meeting at the Zion Baptist
Church, Thirteenth street below Melon.
A young people's "indoor picnic" will be
held from 2 o'clock in the afternoon un-
til 8 at night on Friday, in Garrick Hall,
on Eighth street below Lombard. Finally
there will be a grand rally Sunday, June
1, at the Union Baptist Church, Fitz-
water street above Nineteenth.
The new buildings cover six and a half
acres and the value of the property is
estimated at about a quarter of a mil-
lion dollars.
Mercy Hospital is the largest institu-
tion of its kind in this country devoted
to colored people, and two-thirds of the
money contributed for the erection of
the buildings has come from the colored
race.
It has been pointed out that this is
the only hospital of any size north of
Washington where colored physicians
and colored nurses can obtain the requi-
site training, permitting them to practice
in the State of Pennsylvania.
MAY ERECT HOSPITAL
AT TAMPA
By Associated Negro Press
Tampa, Fla., May 26.—Looking
over the local situation as to the busi-
ness prospects of a modern hospital,
Drs. F. L. Young and C. B. Winn, of

Chicago, are in the city. The Chicago
physicians propose to erect a modern
building with about fifty rooms with
a complete equipment for a hospital.
There is only one modern hospital
for the Race in Florida, and that is
at Jacksonville.
NEW BUILDINGS OF MERCY
HOSPITAL ARE DEDICATED
(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The new
buildings of Mercy Hospital and
School for Nurses, Woodland ave-
nue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-
first streets, were dedicated Sun-
day with imposing ceremonies.
Exercises will be held throughout
the week until Sunday, June 1.
At the dedicatory ceremonies Sun-
day, the Rev. Henry L. Phillips, presi-
dent of the board of directors, presided.
Those taking part were Hon. John
Patterson, Hon. Isaac Johnson, Ho-
Augustus F. Daix, Jr., the Rev. A. J.
Robinson and the Rev. F. H. Butler.
Monday the physicians' meeting was
held at Cherry Memorial Church, the
Rev. William A. Harrod, pastor, D.
R. J. Abele, president of the staff, pre-
sided. Dr. E. P. Roberts of New York
was the principal speaker. He spoke
on "The General Practitioner." Re-
marks were made by W. T. M. Johnso-
Tuesday, at the women's meet-
ing the speakers were Mrs. J. Willis Ma-
rtin, Mrs. Ruth Bennett and the Re-
William H. Moses. Mrs. Gertrude
Hall presided.
Officers of the New Mercy Hospi-
tal are: Archdeacon Henry L. Phillip
D.D., president board of directors;
John W. Harris, secretary; Martin
Lehmann, treasurer; Thos. L. Hodg-
son, executive secretary; Eugene T. Hir-
shon, M.D., chairman house committee;
Henry M. Minton, M.D., director train-
ing school; John C. Asbury, solicitor;
Algermon B. Jackson, M.D., medical
director.
NEGROES DONATE
FUNDS FOR WARD
Give Money for Erection of
Building
COLUMBIA S. C. STATE
APRIL 20, 1919
That the campaign for \$10,000 which
is being carried on among the negroes
of the State for the completion of the
building for negro tubercular patients
is going ahead steadily is made evi-
dent in the report which Mrs. Annie I.
Rembert, field secretary of the South
Carolina sanatorium has recently sub-
mitted to Dr. James A. Hayne, State
health officer.
The report of Mrs. Rembert is as
follows:
"I hereby submit report of my work
since January 1, 1919 to April 1. The
most of my time was spent during
January and February in presenting
our proposed budget for the tubercu-
losis department of the State board
of health to the members of the leg-
islature. I am glad to say that all
items were appropriated as requested.
Besides the \$10,000 provided for free
beds from each county, we have ap-
propriations from nine counties in the
State which have especially provided
in their supply bills for tubercular
patients at the sanatorium. We have
at present 29 free patients at the

sanatorium.
"We have found it best to restrict
the acceptance of desperately ill pa-
tients, the same in many instances
dying within a week after coming to
the sanatorium. We have adopted the
policy of requesting all applicants for
for infirmary to remain in bed one
week under observation of their
physician before reporting to Dr.
Cooper.
"Since the appropriation for \$10,
000 has been made available by our
recent legislature, we have been very
busy conducting the campaign for the
\$10,000 guaranteed by the negroes for
the completion of the building. We
have Mrs. Rebecca Walton, the State
health worker for negroes in charge
of the field work, and she has under
her direction a corps of workers
throughout the State. These work-
ers are sending in very satisfactory
reports. Forty thousand pledge books
have been put into the hands of com-
petent and trustworthy negroes, while
4,000 letters from Dr. Hayne and 2,500
from the field secretary have been dis-
tributed among the colored churches
in the State. We have in cash over
\$3,000 and we confidently expect to
turn over to the board the sum of
\$6,000, the sum necessary for the com-
pletion of the building for negroes.
The pledges will be sent in during the
entire year and will be used to meet
the expenses incident to the establish-
ment of the institution."
COLORED HOSPITAL IS
PLANNED BY DR. STERRS
Dr. James G. Sterrs, a prominent
colored physician of Atlanta, heads
a petition filed in the superior court
Saturday, by Attorneys T. J. Ripley
and W. M. Bailey, wherein it is
sought to obtain a charter for the
Sterrs sanatorium. As this sani-
tarium is to be operated for the
benefit of colored people only, it
is indeed a step forward for the
race in Atlanta. A free ward for
the treatment of those unable to
pay will be part of this institution.
The petition asks that it be capi-
talized at \$10,000 with the power to
increase the capital stock to \$100,-
000.
Dr. Sterrs, who heads this move-
ment, is a graduate of the famous
medical university of Edinburgh,
Scotland, and expects to return to
Edinburgh this year to take a post-
graduate course.
Dr. Sterrs has purchased ground
for the sanatorium at Macon and
Turner avenue and West Hunter
street. It is understood the pur-
chase price was in the neighborhood
of \$10,000. The building, which is
being planned for a speedy con-
struction, will cost approximately
\$15,000, and will be so erected that
additions can be made from time
to time, as the success of the insti-
tution enlarges.
DR. G. S. BURRUS DEAD
Word was received in the city on
yesterday that Dr. G. S. Burrus, of
Augusta died there Thursday night.
Dr. Burrus was one of the most
prominent and most successful Ne-
gro physicians in this state and stood
very high in the medical profession.
He was head of the Burrus Sanita-
rium, Augusta, and was connected with
many other enterprises. He was a
prominent fraternal man and was one
of Augusta's most influential citizens.

Hospitals - Nurse Training Schools - 1919

The Mount Street Hospital, sometimes called the Northwest Hospital is soliciting subscriptions from colored persons over the telephone, and in return is offering the colored people of the city both medical treatment.

Just now the institution is closed but the campaign for money is going on, and it is reported that several persons have been persuaded to make subscriptions. At the Hospital office the person in charge knew nothing of the promise of accommodations for colored people, and could give no assurance that this would be done.

Under the circumstances, it would seem good advice to withhold contributions until the hospital authorities can issue an official statement. The only hospital in the city or state that treats colored people as they ought to be treated is Provident Hospital, and any persons, who have funds for charitable purposes could hardly invest them at a better advantage than there. There are no jim crow wards and beds at Provident.

NEGROES BUILD HOSPITAL HERE

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS

MAY 31, 1919
Dedication Ceremonies for Institution Friday Are Largely Attended

Will Be Equipped With 30 Beds and Ready for Service Within Month.

In response to the great need for more hospital facilities in Detroit, Dunbar Memorial hospital, at 212 Frederick avenue, has been opened by Negro citizens of the city. This is the first public hospital for Negroes established in Detroit.

Dedication ceremonies for the institution, which is named in honor of the Ohio Negro poet, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, were held Friday afternoon. Speakers on the program were: Rev. T. J. Askew, Rev. William Crane, Rev. R. W. Bagnall, Dr. J. H. Carstens, Colonel Angus McLean, Dr. Albert Cleage, Major C. D. Brooks, Bishop C. S. Smith, Rev. T. D. Scott, and Rev. R. L. Bradby. William C. Osby, president of the board of trustees, presided.

The hospital will be completely equipped and ready for service in another month. At present, accommodations are limited to 30 patients, but it is expected the building will be enlarged as soon as funds permit. A staff of 17 physicians will be maintained by the institution. Later in the summer a nurses' training school will be established. The hospital project was originated a year ago by 18 Negro physicians of the city, who formed an organization for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for the

building. Almost the entire subscription fund of approximately \$6,000 was contributed by Negro citizens. Three of the wards were donated respectively by St. Peter Claver Independent league, the Girls' Friendly society of St. Mathew's church, and St. Agnes guild.

Trustees of Hospital.
Trustees of the hospital are: William C. Osby, president; Mrs. A. F. Henson, vice-president; Dr. William E. Johnson, secretary and treasurer; Ella Stone, Charles Jenkins, John C. Dancy, Mrs. Mary B. Cole, Bert A. Scott, Rev. R. L. Bradby, Mrs. Nina A. Humphrey, W. W. Dean, Walter H. Stowers.
Those on the staff are: Doctors J. Langston Henderson, Albert H. Johnson, H. Peyton Johnson, Captain William Harold Johnson, Moses Emmett Morton, Alexander L. Turner, J. P. Young, J. W. Ames, Lloyd E. Bailer, George Bundy, Albert B. Cleage, Parker B. Gamble, Charles F. Green, Robert Greenidge.

BALTIMORE MD NEWS
JUNE 15, 1919
NEGROES BUY U. P. I.

Name Will Be Changed To The Victory Hospital.

Arrangements covering the sale of the Union Protestant Infirmary, Division street, near Mosher, to the colored people for use as a hospital for their race have been completed. The transfer will take place as soon as the Union Protestant Infirmary moves into the proposed institution at Guilford, the land for which has been acquired.

Though the Division street property is valued at \$160,000, the trustees, wishing to aid the negroes in establishing a hospital for themselves where they could be treated and attended by their own race, finally accepted an offer of \$50,000.

At once the negroes under the leadership of Rev. Dr. William H. Weaver have put plans into operation for the raising of sufficient funds for the new Victory Hospital, as the establishment will be known after the change of owners. This campaign for funds will be State-wide and will

last two weeks, beginning tomorrow.

In commenting upon the medical and hospital needs of the colored population of Baltimore, Dr. J. M. T. Finney said: "The importance of proper facilities for the prevention of disease in our large colored population should be constantly born in mind, and no opportunity of improving the present situation should be allowed to pass. The colored people of Baltimore fully realize their unfortunate situation in this respect and have been struggling to correct it."

"They have only one hospital in the state entirely for them, with a staff of colored physicians and managed exclusively by them. A hospital of this kind, with larger capacity and with proper support, would be of the greatest value in improving the general health and hygiene of the colored people, and indirectly of the whole country."

LINCOLN NURSES ARE AWARDED DIPLOMAS
The new York age
Fifteen young women were awarded diplomas as graduate nurses at Lincoln Hospital and Home on Thursday afternoon, June 12. The exercises were held in Van Santvoord Memorial Chapel.

The program was as follows: Processional, "Onward Christian Soldiers"; prayer, by the Rev. Harold S. Rambo, chaplain; greetings to the nurses, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James; hymn, "Workman of God, O Lose Not Heart"; address to the graduates, Dr. Benjamin T. Tilton; class hymn, "I Pledge My Spirit Loyal"; presentation of diplomas by Miss Booth; "The Star Spangled Banner"; benediction; recessional.

This year's graduates: Inell Elizabeth Roy, Garrettford, Pa.; Edna Dorothy Allen, Wilmington, N. C.; Cecilia Flipping Bailey, Atlantic City, N. J.; Julia Elizabeth Bell, Grenada, B. W. I.; Francis Barnes, Henderson, N. C.; Corinne Elizabeth Nelson, Providence, R. I.; Margaret Harris, Boston, Mass.; Margaret Z. Jackson, Maysville, Ky.; Jennie Clarice Minus, Greenville, S. C.; Muriel Irene Bell, Grenada, B. W. I.; Marguerette Harrison Creth, Petersburg, Va.; Artelia Louise Gilliam, Blackstone, Va.; Elizabeth M. Jones, Roscoe, N. Y.; and Nahketah Evangeline Williams, Mobile, Ala.

The Victory Hospital
The progressive negro citizens of Baltimore have undertaken the labor of raising seventy-five thousand dollars for the establishment of the Victory Hospital for the race's use and equipment of an up-to-date hospital with a staff of

able and thoroughly equip-powers and forces equal to ped physicians and surgeons that to be found in any race. The cost has been carefully calculated and by acceptingcount until developed, can-the proffer made by thenot be developed without op-Union Protestant Hospitalportunity, and does not de-this great need of the raceserve opportunity unless the can be met with \$75,000. race itself is willing to do its

It would be a maliciousfull part in furnishing it. slander upon the white insti- The Victory Hospital is tutions to say that Negroesthe opportunity; let the race cannot secure treatment andsubscribe whole heartedly care in those hospitals. Butfor its establishment and there are conditions accom-furnish the opportunity. "panying admission, service. A Hospital at Greenwood for the Colored People. LAURENCE S. C. ADVERTISER JULY 9, 1919

hospitals of Baltimore that have become irksome and irritating to an increasing number of Negroes who are able to pay for service and treatment rendered.

It is for that reason that a first-class, well equipped hospital should be established that will be adequate to the needs of every class in the race.

It could be remembered also that physicians of the race are seriously handicapped because of inability to do post graduate work or specialize as the doors of all or nearly all white hospitals are closed against them and white medical colleges that now admit them only tolerate them. And it is practically impossible for girls and women of the race to learn the profession of nurse training except in Negro Hospitals.

These reasons alone are sufficient to influence every Negro to aid the project of establishing the Victory Hospital for the race's use and benefit. There is among the medical men of the race latent

The hospital situation in Greenwood county long has been one of great concern. The situation is still a serious one, but it has suddenly become bright with big opportunity.

The only hospital in all this section, is the Greenwood hospital, and through the kindness of its association, it has done its best to meet the situation. For cases of sudden sickness, operations and accidents, two rooms have been available—rooms to be used in connection with X-ray work.

Notwithstanding the fact that X-ray work has been insistently needed, the hospital association has not been willing that its colored patients should be left without these facilities, and so has delayed the conversion of its rooms into an X-ray station.

No relief was in sight until the feeling of the colored people that they urgently needed a hospital of their own, and this situation at the Greenwood hospital became known to the American Missionary Association of New York. This association, supported by the Congregational churches of the United States, has long been working with the colored people. Two of its officers recently visited Greenwood and had conferences with representatives of both races. The officers were quick to recognize the need of a hospital, and the need of its erection as soon as possible. The response of the executive committee of the association in New York, to the report of its officers, was entirely unexpected. At a meeting of the committee in New York, recently held, it was voted to

appropriate fifteen thousand dollars churches in the towns in which they for a hospital to be located on the cam-themselves do not live. No one will pus of Brewer Normal School, Green-be expected to solicit funds excep wood. S. C., provided the people of those bearing printed cards properly Greenwood county raise a like amount, signed by officers of the organization This will make available thirty thous-and such solicitors shall furnish the and dollars for building and equip-organization's printed receipt for ev- ery cent received by him, even the

Several meetings have been held smallest cities thus to have a re- among the colored people of Green- color for money paid to the solicitor wood, and a campaign to raise ten- thousand dollars at once, is being ar- ranged. It is hoped by them that if they raise this amount among them- selves, the white people will raise the balance of five thousand dollars.

The organization to promote the campaign is a simple one, and simply requires the loyal response of indi- viduals approached, to make it easi- ly secure the needed money.

Nineteen general organizers have been elected, to each of whom will be assigned special territory, and the de- finite sum of money which that terri- tory should contribute as its share of the total amount to be raised. The organizer will see every minister in his district, and with the minister, de- cide upon the amount which that church should raise as its proportion- al share of the amount to be raised in the territory assigned to that or- ganizer. The minister will be asked to divide his parish at once into as- many clubs as he thinks wise, and ap- point a captain of each club who shal collect the money assigned by the min- ister from his club, and to pay the money so raised to the minister. The minister will be president of all the clubs in his church, and will send the money received from them to Rev.

Harry A. Beadle, Greenwood, S. C. principal of Brewer Normal School and Corresponding Secretary-Treas- urer of the organization formed to raise the money. Doctor C. H. S. Hender- son, of Greenwood, has been elected Assistant Corresponding Secretary- Treasurer of the organization. The National Loan and Exchange Bank and the Bank of Greenwood, will be the depositories, and the fund will be known as the "American Missionary Hospital Fund."

In cities, the organizer will call to- gether all the ministers of the city, that there may be mutual agreement as to how much each church should raise, each minister then to organize his own church into clubs to raise the sum agreed upon. Ministers serving several churches, will appoint resident laymen president of the clubs of

SUCCESS OF NEGRO HOSPITAL DEPENDS ON WHITE CITIZENS

City Needs Place to Train Doctors and Nurses of

Black Race.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
JULY 14, 1919

It is up to the white citizens of New Orleans to make certain whether the Provident Hospital and Training School for Nurses shall be opened.

This institution is one where negro doctors and nurses are to be trained, a facility which New Orleans practically is without at present. The establish- ing of the hospital was undertaken more than a year ago, and through the columns of The Times-Picayune several thousand dollars was contrib- uted by the white residents of New Or- leans. This money was used in paying part of the purchase price on property at Delachaise and S. Robertson streets, upon which are located two cottages and a double-story dwelling. These houses are to be remodeled for hospital purposes.

An indebtedness of \$2750 is hanging over the property, and the committee of white citizens which has handled this part of the work of establishing the hospital has but \$1350 with which to meet it.

INSTITUTION IS NEEDED
The white citizens of New Orleans are requested to donate this sum. Con- tributions may be sent to the cashier of The Times-Picayune, with the nota- tion, "For the Provident Hospital Fund."

In an effort to help the negro help himself leading citizens of that race with the co-operation of white friends have endeavored to establish this insti- tution. It will provide a long-felt want as it will provide a hospital where ne- gro doctors may practice and also where negro women may be trained as nurses.

The influenza epidemic of last win- ter brought home to the people of New Orleans the need of negro trained nurses for the care of their race, and the only way in which they may re- ceive this training is through an insti- tution of this kind. The need of negro doctors for practice among their race also had been illustrated eloquently at different times.

TIDEWATER HOSPITAL

CLOSES SUCCESSFUL YEAR

The Tidewater Hospital has just completed its most successful year's work. There have been more opera- tions performed and more patients treated than in any previous year. The work of the hospital has been most successful in every way and beds have been at a premium.

Steps have been taken to enlarge the capacity of the hospital and in the near future it is hoped that the accommodations will be greatly enlarg- ed. A new building is to be erected and it is hoped to have completed the spring of next year.

COLORED GIRLS TO BE GIVEN CHANCE

The Birmingham
Reporter
7-19-19

HOSPITAL TO OPEN FIRST OF AUGUST—GREATEST OPPORTUN- ITY EVER OFFERED COLORED PEOPLE

A mammoth building is being direct- ed in Birmingham to be known as ar Employees' Hospital, and it is being erected by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., it will be the finest hospital in this section that affords a general relief for colored people. Col- ored employees have become greatly interested in this effort and it is be- lieved that they will show high appre- ciation because of this added comfort to their welfare by the Tennessee Co. Many thousands of people, from far- and near, have inspected the building and pronounced it the greatest effort on the part of a company anywhere in America.

A special opportunity for young col- ored woman to become trained nurse is afforded by the opening of the new Employees Hospital of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company which is nearing completion at Bir- mingham, Ala.

This hospital is one of the largest and best equipped in the country, and will have a capacity of about 350 beds. The hospital will be general in its scope and will be in charge of a well trained and organized staff of medical men.

A Training School for Nurses will be operated in connection with this hospital and will be open to colored young women only. One of the best training courses in the country will be given, covering three years of theory and practice. Candidates for admission must be from eighteen to thirty years of age, of good moral char- acter, intelligence and health, and must have at least a common school education, although graduates of high schools are preferred.

This hospital will open on August 1 and it is desired to have by that time not less than forty pupil nurses in the first class. Those desiring to avail themselves of this unusual opportu- nity should send in their application at once. For application blanks and further information write Dr. Lloyd Noland, Superintendent, Department of Health, Tennessee, Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Drawer F, Fair- field, Ala.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG COLORED WOMEN

ATLANTA GA INDEPENDENT
JULY 19, 1919
A special opportunity for young col- ored women to become trained nurses is afforded by the opening of the new Employees Hospital of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, which is nearing completion at Birmingham, Ala.

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ATLANTA TO GET \$500,000 HOTEL

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1.—Wesley Memorial Hospital, owned by the Georgia Methodist Conference and located at 129 Courtland St., has been sold and a new hospital to cost about \$500,000 will be erected on the grounds of Emory Univers- ity within the next year, accord- ing to information obtained from authentic sources. 9-6-19

Neither Bishop Warren Chandler nor Walker White president of the hospital would discuss the report- ed sale and the plans for the erection of the new institution, but it was definitely stated by others in close touch with Meth- odist activities that the facts are as stated.

The present hospital it is said, has been sold to Alf. Herndon, well known proprietor of a color- ed barber shop and one of the wealthiest Negroes in Atlanta, and Henan Perry, president of the Standard Life Insurance Company, with head- quarters in Auburn Ave.

Rural Hospitals in Virginia

Any town of 30,000 population would have a city hospital. Why, then, should not a county of 30,000 people also have a county hospital?

In Europe there are parish and village facilities of this type. In Iowa, Kansas, Texas, each county is allowed to levy a local tax and to bond itself to erect hospitals. In New York state, each township may erect such buildings and maintain them. Since there is a growing sense of the importance of health, I believe that counties will some day regard a building devoted to health as being just as necessary as a jail, a court house or a county high school. Such an institution would have the following nine advantages:

(1) In case of accidents, there would be apparatus and nurses ready for life-saving operations. The growth of farm machinery is adding many risks to rural life, and automobile accidents occur in the country in increasing numbers. When these misfortunes come, we frequently telegraph to the city and get a surgeon to come with a trained nurse on the next train, but then it will be hours before medical attention can arrive at the country homestead. If, however, there were a small county hospital in the county seat, with good roads, the victim could be quickly carried to a surgeon.

(2) County hospitals would hold many good surgeons in the smaller county seats. Many young doctors, in county seats have developed remarkable surgical ability, but have been compelled to move to the cities where they could have the advantage of hospitals and nurses. In that case their patients have been their old acquaintances in the old home county. How much better it would have been if these surgeons could have been held in the smaller town, because there is too much of a tendency these days to draw all promising young men into the cities. The smaller places need these capable surgeons not only for their medical services but also for their influence for progress and good citizenship.

(3) In complicated maternity cases a farmer's wife may lose her life for the lack of nearby hospital facilities while in the city, an immigrant's wife may get as good care in the city hospital as a charity patient or as the millionaire's wife could receive. In my inspection trips last year, I ran across such a case in the blue grass section of Tennessee, where an expectant mother had suffered a fall from a porch. It was too far to carry her to Nashville in her delicate condition, and there was no hospital in the prosperous county seat of 4,000 population.

(4) The one county hospital in Tennessee at Fayetteville has done its

greatest work in caring for typhoid fever patients. Nursing is all important in this disease, and the county hospital, with its corps of nurses, can give attention and facilities that few homes can afford.

(5) The county hospital can be the center for a rural nursing service. At present many counties have this service but have no suitable headquarters for the work.

(6) It would be the proper place for the office of the county physician, just as truly as the proper place for the office of the county superintendent is in the county high school or the court house. Too many county health officers are given no office space by the county and are compelled to do without the needed room to keep their files or are forced to rent extra offices at their own expense. Proper headquarters for any county official strengthens his work and gives it the respect of the citizens.

(7) This would be the center for health propaganda and for medical inspection of the schools. Women's clubs could meet there for instruction in the tuberculosis campaigns and for the study of first aid. Expectant mothers could come there for instruction.

(8) The constant raising of the standards for medical students will soon bring us to the place where we are going to find it difficult to get any doctors in the country. Once a young man "read medicine" with a country doctor and then started "riding." After a while, it became necessary for him to take two years in a medical college, then three years, then four. Then he was required to have completed a high school course before beginning to study medicine, then one year of college work was added, now two years. Hence a medical student must be twenty-five before graduation. This is usually followed by further study in hospitals. These increased standards have reduced the number of doctors graduating yearly from 5,000 about 1905, to about 2,000 now. Owing to the increased cost of preparing for this vocation, young doctors are unwilling to go back into the rural districts with sparse population. The old fashioned doctor often made only \$300 a year income, and was accustomed to spend all night with a country patient, giving his medicine and remaining to see the results. He was both nurse and physician. The beloved old type of country physician must give way to the progress of the times. The only way to prevent a dearth of medical attention in the rural sections, is to have the county hospital which will hold better surgeons and physicians in the county seats where they will be accessible, and then to add a rural nursing service.

(9) A county hospital can provide a laboratory, such as no individual

country doctor can afford. Formerly we went to a doctor and told him what disease we thought we had and asked him to give us medicine. Now he takes a sample of blood, urine, or other secretion, tests it in his laboratory, and tells us what disease we really do have. In that way he is able to detect ailments before they have become evident to the patient and to prevent future breakdowns. Few rural counties possess the X-Ray machine which is needed by the county seat dentists and physicians, but the county hospital could afford this. At Fayetteville, the various physicians cooperated in contributing the equipment which they had owned individually. None of them had been able to afford as extensive apparatus as he wished, but by joint action they were able to collect a commendable laboratory and supply of surgical material.

Now, it is easy enough to say that all wealthy citizens of the county would still go to Richmond for their operations. But that is no more an argument against a county hospital, than is the fact that many wealthy citizens of Richmond have gone away from their own hospital and home surgeons to consult the Mayos. That would not be grounds for opposing a city hospital in Richmond. At Nashville during our state fair there, we even open a special hospital at the fair grounds altho it is only a few miles to the excellent city hospital. In large factories, like the Winchester rifle factory, there is a special hospital inside of the factory grounds. The importance of bringing superior medical care nearer to the people, at the state fair or in the factory, is an argument for a county hospital in every prosperous county seat.

—Harry Clark, University of Tennessee

WASH. DAILY INTELLIGENT young women of good character to enter Training School for Nurses. Exceptional opportunities offered. Write for particulars to **The People's Hospital Training School for Nurses, 79** 3447-49 PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. **CITY HOSPITAL NOW ASSURED** *The Daily Herald* I. to Give Possession To Begin Building In Spring.

Altho the Victory Hospital Campaign did not reach the mark set for it, of \$75,000, so well was the showing made of \$62,000, that the campaign was called a success by all, both white and colored. However, after a brief rest by those in charge, a quiet campaign will be continued until the entire amount is raised.

With the completion of the \$50,000 needed to purchase the hospital, the Union Protestant Hospital will now wage its campaign to raise \$750,000 to build its new hospital. They expect to give possession of the present building in the spring.

REFUSES TO TAKE \$20,000

Philadelphia Hospital would Rather Have Dr. Mossell for Head Than Big State Appropriation. Campaign for \$50,000 to be taken to the People

Philadelphia July 31.—Rather than submit to a demand of the League of Negroes that Dr. N. F. Mossell, founder and head of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital, be ousted in order to make a State appropriation of \$20,000 available, the board of directors of the institution are seeking to raise the operating expenses among the people. Governor Sproul signed the general appropriation bill last Saturday, which carried an item of \$22,000 reduced to \$20,000 for the hospital. The Mercy Hospital received \$40,000.

In a booklet entitled, "The Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital: its principles Not For Sale," the following general appeal is made: "public asked to subscribe amount necessary for maintenance rather than barter away for which institution stands."

Dr. Mossell, Amos W. Scott, president of the board of directors; Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., president of the advisory committee, and Dr. Preston M. Edwards, president of the medical staff of the hospital, were among a number of speakers who went to local colored churches Sunday to make an appeal for the institution. Hundreds of the booklets were distributed and hundreds who received them were seen later wending their way home and clutching tightly the appeal.

"We will raise twice the amount the State would have us take with a string tied to it," was the terse comment made by Dr. Mossell.

The fight against Dr. Mossell began in all its intensity about eleven years ago, when a discharged employee filed charges against him. The Mercy Hospital has been previously

established by some physicians who were considered antagonistic to Dr. Mossell. The board of directors investigated the charges against Dr. Mossell and decided they were unfounded. Not withstanding this fact, the secretary of the Board of Charities repeated the charges before the Appropriations Committee of the next Legislature, but they were ignored. The hospital received an appropriation of \$20,000.

A little more than four years ago the dean of the obstetrical department of the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania asked the hospital to allow colored medical students to do maternity work there. When the request was referred to the students they objected on the ground that such special provision for them savored of segregation.

In declining to accede to the request of the dean, Superintendent Mossell said that, "The management of Douglas Hospital is necessarily interested in all medical education, but that no department of the institution would be opened to white students where colored would be excluded, nor to colored where white would be excluded; and that the institution was not organized to encourage segregation, but rather as a protest against it."

This stand is said to have angered some of the leading spirits in the medical school, as well as heightened any opposition that the Board of Charities may have entertained against Dr. Mossell.

A little over a decade ago a proposition was made to the directors of Douglas Hospital that the institution unite with the Mercy Hospital and retire Dr. Mossell as superintendent, or else the Board of Charities could withhold its recommendation of an appropriation. This suggestion was refused.

MOSSELL TOO AGGRESSIVE

The charges were said to have been, "That this man Mossell it too aggressive." Dr. Mossell fought the attempt to generally establish separate schools for the races here, as well as the practical establishment of several such; was foremost in the fight that resulted in the "Clansman" being barred from the city and organizer for the local Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. These Memorial Hospital, be ousted in order to make a State appropriation against various forms of race pro-ription heightened opposition and is said that he has spurned raise the operating expenses among the people. Governor Sproul signed the general appropriation bill last Saturday, which carried an item of \$22,000 reduced to \$20,000 for the hospital. The Mercy Hospital received \$40,000.

In a booklet entitled, "The Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital: its principles Not For Sale," the following general appeal is made: "public asked to subscribe amount necessary for maintenance rather than barter away for which institution stands."

MAY MAKE FIGHT FOR NEGRO SANATORIUM

State Tuberculosis Commission Loses Chance To Use Proposed Site At Towson. BALTIMORE MD NEWS AUGUST 2, 1919 Whether the State Tuberculosis

Sanatorium Commission will make a fight for the property at Towson on which it had hoped to build an institution for the treatment of colored patients, and which was sold while its hands were tied, will depend on the action taken by the Board at its next meeting.

According to Samuel K. Dennis, a member of the Commission, it is a question as to whether John Hubner, the original owner of the property, had a right to sell. The Board wanted to buy and would have completed the transaction before its option expired if it had not been held up by the injunction issued by Judge McLane.

Judge Takes Vacation.

Before a date was set for the hearing Judge McLane left the city for vacation, leaving the case to be disposed of some time after his return in September. In the meantime, Mr. Dennis made every effort to have the matter taken up by one of the other judges, but was unable to do so before the expiration of the option.

Mr. Dennis hinted that the politics was mixed up in the deal. "There is no reason why the Towson people should have objected to the sanatorium," he said. "The Hubner property is itself not in Towson. It is a considerable distance from the town and immediately adjoins Eudowood."

Would Attract Negroes.

The Towsonites' objections are principally these. First, the institution would attract negroes to the settlement; and, secondly, the car would be continually filled with tubercular patients and their friends traveling to and from the hospital.

The site was sold to the Black & Decker Manufacturing Co., which was one of the chief opponents of the Commission's plan. T. Scott Offutt, counsel for the protestants, claims that Mr. Hubner had the right to sell, since he was enjoined against selling to the Commission only.

COLORED NURSES RESIGN POSITION AT CITY HOSPITAL

Young Women Graduate Who Entered City Institution To Study Method And Prepare For New Colored Branch, Declare "Conditions Were Unbearable."

St. Louis Physicians and other leaders of the race have become alarmed over what appears to be a change of policy contemplated in operating the Colored branch of the City Hospital, which if carried out will defeat the object of having an institutional separate from the main hospital. The truth leaked out this week when the third Colored nurse resigned from the city's employ.

It has been known to a comparative few that a few graduated nurses have been employed at the City Hospital to study its methods and prepare for Hospital No. 2, which is to be exclusively for Colored. The first to enter the institution was Miss Clark, last October. Of five others who have taken up the work, three have resigned. They are: Miss Robinson, a graduate of Freedman Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Miss Hattie Reid, of the General Hospital, Kansas City, and Miss Juanita Cooper, who finished at the Provident in St. Louis. Two others, Miss Gray and Miss Williams, have entered the service just recently.

The nurses who have resigned give practically the same reason and their statements coincide. Each charges that the conditions under which they were compelled to work were unbearable and humiliating. They claim that no place was provided for them to spend their rest hours; that they had to eat in the diet kitchen, and that they were placed under the supervision of student nurses. One of the young ladies states she entered to be in the surgical department, but had only been permitted to wash and make up beds and serve trays.

No Colored Doctors on Staff.

An investigation, by an Argus reporter, brought out the fact that it is the general opinion among the St. Louis physicians that the plans for a new hospital are not working out, as expected when the request for a separate building was granted. It is now conceded that, instead of all of the force being Colored, the house physician, house surgeon, head and assistant head nurses, and the general staff will be white, although the superintendent is Colored. What concerns the doctors vitally is that no assurance is given that any Colored physicians are to be appointed on the staff, thereby denying them the privilege and benefits of co-operation. Several of them told the reporter that it was impossible for them to obtain any information at all on the subject. A number have become completely discouraged, declaring that the hospital will fail of its purpose if only Colored internes are admitted.

Man Whose Heart Is Stitched by Doctor Dies

Little Rock, Ark., May 26.—Monroe Alexander, aged 32, 1819 Cumberland street, who was stabbed in the region of the heart on the night of April 30 by Emmet Holman, aged 32, of 1821 Cumberland street, died at Bush Memorial hospital, Alexander was removed to the hospital following the

LAKE PARK HOSPITAL AND NURSE TRAINING SCHOOL

The Baptist
4147 Lake Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

How to reach the hospital: East on 43rd street to Greenwood and Lake Park avenues, one and one-half block north, or Kenwood "L," to Lake Park avenue, one block south. Phones: Ken. 9810, 9811, 9812.

Two operating rooms and an X-ray. Capacity, 125 beds. Patients received at all times. Four concrete sleeping porches. Children's ward and dispensary. Maternity ward specialty. Natural sulphur water and sulphur vapor bath. Fresh air and rest with beautiful scenery overlooking the lake.

A general hospital for the treatment and care of all classes of patients. Training school for nurses. An institution where the interest of the general practitioner are fully protected.

For detailed information and application for nurses, address Dr. G. W. Prince, President; Dr. S. W. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.

HOSPITAL OPENS FOR NEGROES

The Birmingham Post-Herald
10-15-1919
Reporter
(By Associated Negro Press)

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12.—City Hospital No. 2, for Negroes, at Garrison and Lawton Avenue, was opened Nov. 3rd. The institution will be in charge of Dr. R. C. Haskell, a Negro physician. Dr. Charles R. Humbert, also a Negro, will be his assistant. The opening was attended by Mayor Kiel and Director of Public Welfare, John Schmall. The 165 patients at the City Hospital, Lafayette Avenue and Gratian Street, were transferred. The

capacity of the new hospital is 200.

A school for Negro nurses will be conducted there, Dr. Shutt said. The resident staff will consist of three junior internes. Miss Gertrude E. Martin, a graduate of the City Hospital nurses' school, will be superintendent of nurses.

Miss Anastasia Mosier will be assistant. Both are white. The nursing staff will consist at first of seven graduate Negro nurses and eight student nurses. Applicants for the school of nursing must have a high school education. The salary of the superintendent is \$150 a month. That of the assistant superintendent is \$100. Both physicians will have living quarters at the institution.

All Negro patients of the city will be cared for there. Dr. Shutt said the equipment is of the most modern. It has one of the best equipped operating rooms in the country. Schmall said surgical operations will be conducted by white surgeons with Negroes in attendance. It will have a visiting staff.

BISHOP TURNER'S HOME MADE INTO HOSPITAL

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 28.—The home of Bishop H. M. Turner, 30 Yonge street, has been renovated and remodeled at considerable cost, and will be used hereafter as a hospital. This institution is to be known as Mercy Hospital and will have a staff composed of some of the most prominent Atlanta physicians. The hospital, though operated at present as a stock company, will always maintain two or more beds for charity patients.

DR. HARRY E. BROWN

Afro-Courier

ST. LOUIS MED. SOCIETY
NOVEMBER 15, 1919

OUR NEGRO CITY HOSPITAL

City Hospital No. 2, for negroes, at Garrison and Lawton avenues, will be opened Nov. 3. The institution will be in charge of Dr. R. C. Haskell, a negro. Dr. Charles R. Humbert, also a negro, will be his assistant. Mayor Kiel and Director of Public Welfare John Schmall, will attend the opening ceremonies. The capacity of the new hospital is about 200 patients. The 165 negro patients at the city hospital will be transferred to the new institution. A training school for negro nurses will be conducted here.

THE ENERGETIC SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PROVIDENT HOSPITAL.

Dr. R. C. Haskell



Topeka Tribune
PROF. GEORGE R. BRIDGEFORTH
Able Educator Who is Doing Things at the Topeka Industrial and Educational Institute.



The energetic superintendent of the Provident Hospital.

A RICHMOND ASSET IN DANGER.

News that the general education board has given \$4,000,000 to the medical school at Vanderbilt University has a significance for Richmond that must not be overlooked. In no envy of Nashville, Richmond must take warning.

RICHMOND VA LEADER
NOVEMBER 28 1919

It has been known for some years that the general education board proposed to devote many millions of Rockefeller's money to the improvement of medical education in the United States. In addition to continuing the work undertaken by the international health commission, the board had two plans: It was to establish a great school for the training of health officers at some suitable point, and elsewhere in the country it was to develop to the highest efficiency at least three medical colleges.

This plan is being matured rapidly. The school of public health, endowed heavily and including in its faculty some of the country's best sanitarians, has been opened at Johns Hopkins University. That institution likewise has received substantial additions to its large medical endowment, so that now many of its ablest professors—men who had consulting practices yielding tens of thousands a year—are paid to give their entire time to teaching and to the treatment of patients at the Johns Hopkins hospital. Baltimore, therefore, is to be the first and probably the largest of the medical centers developed by the general education board.

But is Nashville to be another? It is stated that the \$4,000,000 given Vanderbilt come from the general funds of the board and not from the special gift of \$20,000,000 recently set aside by Mr Rockefeller for medical education. This may conceivably mean that the original plans are to be carried out regardless of what has been done for Vanderbilt. But with one great school at Baltimore and another in the making at Nashville it must be admitted that Richmond's prospects of support from the general education board are less bright. For it may be argued by champions of a simplified system of medical education that Baltimore is near enough to supply the needs of Virginia, and that Nashville will suffice to provide for the students from the Carolinas. The currents may thus be set against Richmond.

On the other hand, Richmond has advantages which it is hard to believe the general education board will fail to take into account. Those advantages include an existing medical college which has good equipment, a distinguished teaching staff and a large body of sympathetic alumni. What is even more to the point, from the standpoint of the men who are studying the medical needs of America, Richmond has in abundance those hospital facilities without which clinical medicine cannot be developed. When the

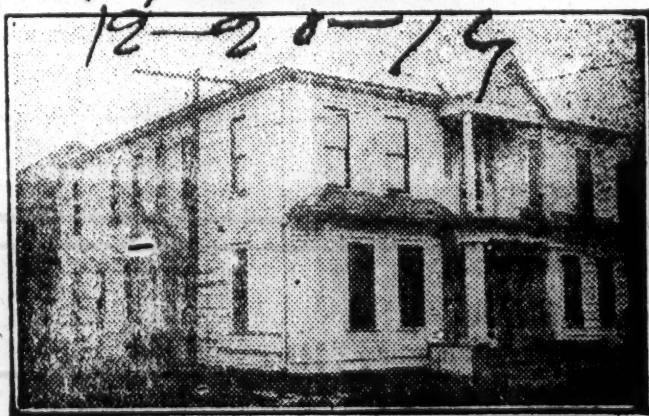
Retreat for the Sick is completed and the splendid building given the negroes by Major James H. Dooley is opened, Richmond will have more beds accessible to students than has any city in the United States south of Baltimore. The negro hospital of itself holds out unique inducements for the development of medical education in Richmond. It is to be the finest and best-equipped hospital exclusively for negroes in the entire United States. To it will come the finest of clinical material. Consequently, men interested in those diseases to which the negro is especially susceptible, will find Richmond an ideal base of operations, with the state tuberculosis sanatoriums for negroes in easy reach at Burkeville.

Richmond's immediate task, of course, is to complete the Retreat for the Sick and to add its beds to the city's total. But when this is done, Richmond must not hide her light under a bushel. If the gift to Vanderbilt really means the selection of Nashville as one of the medical centers to be developed by the general education board, no time must be lost in presenting the claims of Richmond.

The News Leader confesses itself deeply concerned. It believes nothing has happened this year that means more to Richmond, in a far view of the city's development, than the prospect that it may be passed over in the future development of medical education. Richmond must bestir herself or lose one of its greatest potential assets. The matter deserves the instant attention and the most diligent effort of all who want Richmond to be what she can be.

Union Hospital

The Defender Observer



OFFICERS AND STAFF:

Dr. Chas. A. Jackson, President
Dr. F. F. Stone, Superintendent
Dr. R. F. Ferrell, Vice President
Dr. F. L. McDavid
Dr. J. R. Terrell
Best Facilities in the City for Colored People, with experienced resident Physicians and Graduate Nurses. 1118 Howard St., Fourth Ward, Houston Texas. Phone Preston 732.

Dr. H. E. Lee, Secretary
Dr. B. J. Covington, Treasurer
Dr. E. B. Ramsey, Resident Physician of his interest, "the sole owner of the hospital building." This important personage came forward, hand extended, with an ingratiating air, stating in a well modulated voice and an aristocratic manner, that he was the owner

FACTS ON LAKESIDE HOSPITAL TROUBLES

By the Directors
The influx of the Race from the South to the number of more than a hundred thousand has made it absolutely necessary that these people, an important part of our citizenry, be given some consideration in the way of housing conditions, employment and school facilities for their children. The two latter conditions are fairly well met, but the housing and hospital conditions are quite inadequate.

Not having been acclimated to the severe winters of the north, it was quite natural that a number of these so-called immigrants coming from a warmer zone, became ill of many diseases which necessitated their being cared for in hospitals.

The only hospital in the city of Chicago where members of the Race can find a purely cordial welcome is Provident hospital, 36th and S. Dearborn streets, which hospital has a capacity of only about sixty-five beds. A city with a population of almost three millions, two hundred and fifty thousand of whom are of the Race, cannot be expected to cope with an epidemic, say of influenza, pneumonia, etc., having only one small hospital to accommodate such a large number, even in normal times.

To meet such a demand and cope with such an emergency we, the undersigned physicians formed what is known as the Lake Park Hospital association. The organization purchased a hospital building and equipment at 4147 Lake Park avenue, a description of which appeared in the columns of the Chicago Defender and other newspapers in and out of Chicago a few weeks ago.

This institution was to have had its formal opening on or about Jan. 1, 1919. Having secured a permit from the proper authorities, this beautifully decorated, modern equipped hospital opened its doors for the reception of patients Dec. 10, 1918. The number of patients increased daily, the president putting in eight in two days, to say nothing of the other physicians.

Not on the Square.

About one week from the admission of the first patient there appeared at the hospital one who represented himself to the nurse in charge to be the owner of the hospital building. Believing him to be "on the square," a well wisher, the assistant superintendent phoned the president at his south side office that the above mentioned person had business of importance to discuss with him. Having instructed the nurse to inform the visitor that, owing to his being very busy, it would be impossible to see him at the hospital, the doctor was not a little surprised to find in his office the object of his interest, "the sole owner of the hospital building." This important personage came forward, hand extended, with an ingratiating air, stating in a well modulated voice and an aristocratic manner, that he was the owner

of the property at 4147 Lake Park av-employed. To this the captain kindly enue, that he wanted (naturally that consented until eleven o'clock the fol- the recent purchasers of the said prop- lowing morning.

Consulted Lawyers
Driving into the loop we consulted counsel as to the law bearing upon frontage consent. We were informed that legally we could proceed, as the said building had been constructed odd years prior for hospital purposes; that a hospital had been maintained for several years prior to the ordinance requiring frontage consent; that even after the law went into effect, a hospital under different management had been maintained without frontage consent having been secured; that in as much as a hospital had been maintained under such prevailing circumstances, there is no reason why, under the law, the hospital should not be permitted to proceed as a hospital proposition; but to make doubly sure of his position in the matter, he would put it up to the corporation counsel's office for an opinion. "In the meantime, my advice to you is to discontinue receiving other patients, notwithstanding the order to close the institution will, within a few hours, be rescinded."

Await Counsel's Opinion
The latter part of this statement as to the rescinding of the order came true. But as this article goes to press, the opinion of the corporation counsel's office has not to our knowledge been rendered. However, for four weeks, without receiving any patients, we have kept our organization intact, hoping against hope that the corporation counsel's decision will be rendered in our favor. The only answer that we have received from day to day is "Tomorrow," but tomorrow has never come.

Owner Dead Some Years
The owner of the hospital, as a matter of fact, died some years ago. The person who sought the aforesaid information as to terms of purchase, etc., was none other than the legal adviser of an organized movement, whose purpose is to oppose any Col- ored enterprise coming into their com- munity, which community seems re- sponsible for the recent bombing of several Colored homes. Please note the following coincidence:
The very same evening of the visit of this shrewd intriguing lawyer, there appeared in the daily papers, an ar- ticle to the effect that the Lake Park hospital, an institution for the Race, not having a so-called frontage con- sent, had been ordered to close, said order having been signed by the health commissioner, Dr. John Dill Robertson. The same statement appeared in the morning papers the following day. Ac- cording to the publication, the police- man from Hyde Park police station came down with (verbal) orders from Capt. Nootbar of said station, that the hos- pital was to be closed. A conference of the officers of the institution re- sulted in a decision of a personal in- vestigation of the order. Accordingly, the president and secretary drove down to the Hyde Park police station and requested that they be shown the order as it appeared upon the books. We were apparently, politely received and shown not only one order, but four, the latter of which stated that Capt. Nootbar was to take steps to close the hospital at once. After a twenty minute interview with the captain, in which he stated that his next step would be to serve the au- thorities of the hospital with notice to appear in court on the charge of run- ning a hospital without license, we re- quested that we be given time to see our lawyer, whom we had previously

Secretary.
S. N. SMITH, M. D.,
Treasurer.

NO PLACE FOR COLORED TUBERCULOSIS VICTIMS

COMMITTEE SEEKING HOSPITAL FOR ADVANCED CASES.

INDIANAPOLIS IND NEWS
JULY 25, 1919

CONDITIONS POINTED OUT

The committee interested in obtain- ing a hospital for advanced cases of tuberculosis has called attention to the fact that there is no place in the state where advanced tuberculosis cases among the colored people can be cared for. Three-fourths of the tu- berculous cases in the state are found among the colored people.

According to statements of Dr. H. L. Hummons, head of branch tubercu- losis clinic No. 1, at the Flanner house settlement, Mrs. G. W. Brabham, a friendly visitor and practical nurse for tuberculous sufferers, and Mrs. Lillian Kakaza, public tuberculosis nurse, the number of tuberculous cases to be found among the colored people is rapidly increasing. Among the reasons for this condition are that the colored people as a whole are forced to live in the most thickly congested parts of the city, especially those who are compelled to live in cheap rental properties, and the fact that there are not proper facilities to care for the incipient cases among the colored people until they are too far advanced to respond to medical treatment.

Long List.

Every colored physician in the city has a long list of sufferers who can not be cared for properly in the homes and who are constantly a menace to the health of the other members of the family. The majority of these would gladly go anywhere in order to save others of the family from falling vic- tim to the disease, but there is no place where incurables can be cared for except the few cases that are tak- en to the Flower Mission and the state hospital, which institutions are en- tirely inadequate to meet even a small per cent. of the need.

Much has been done in recent years by way of educating the colored people to care for tuberculosis cases in the homes, and in training the children along preventive lines, and the fact that the disease is on the increase is not any reflection on the efficiency with which the various agencies have labored, on the other hand, the conditions have been greatly aggravated by the hundreds of newcomers from various parts of the south since 1914. Because these people have been accustomed to a mild climate and living much in the open air, they have not found it easy to adjust them- selves to the most severe climatic con- ditions of the north.

Lack of Ventilation.

Much of the rental property can not be properly ventilated to protect the health of the inmates without personal discomfort and great inconvenience, es- pecially where there are small children in the homes.

At present there are dozens of the most pathetic cases in the city, where the sufferers are crowded into small rooms adjoining those where the living is earned at the wash tub from morning till night every day of the week. It is absolutely impossible to attempt to off- set the extreme heat, which those in

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good health can hardly endure, as suit- able room is not available for the sick. In many instances the wage earners of the homes are afflicted, and the moth- ers and sisters and other relatives are compelled to go out to earn the living, while small children are left with the responsibility of caring for advanced cases of tuberculosis. Considering that many old people are not sufficiently edu- cated to the dangers of the disease to prevent infection, it is not to be won- dered at that many small children be- come victims.

Taking Large Toll.

Indianapolis would be shocked to know the number of colored children suffering from tuberculosis beyond the curable stages. The high cost of living is taking a large toll from homes where it has been impossible to provide the proper nourishment for the large fam- ilies. The visiting nurse for the Wom- an's Improvement Club has reported many cases for temporary relief, where children are anemic because of under- nourishment and bordering on incipient tuberculosis.

The investigators for the war chest board recommended among other things that the most imperative need in this city was a place within easy reach of the downtown district, where advanced cases of tuberculosis could be cared for. Several attempts have been made by the colored people to alleviate condi- tions for themselves, but the problem has proved too great for their resources.

CHARITY BOARD ASKS \$16,000,000

Recommends Appropriations by Legislature to Institutions All Over State.

RAPS ONE NEGRO HOSPITAL Refuses to Grant a Penny Be- cause Obnoxious Superin- tendent Is Retained.

MEDICO-CHI WILL REOPEN Hospital on Parkways Wants Big Sum to Renew Its Work. Other Changes.

Recommending the appropriation of more than \$16,000,000 for maintenace of and new buildings for State institu- tions, semi-State institutions, hospitals, sanatoria, homes, asylums, etc., the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities has forwarded its report, cov- ering proposed expenditures for this and next year, to the Pennsylvania Legislature.

During the 1917 session of the Legis- lature a total of \$14,974,474.16 was appropriated to these charities. This did not include, however, the sum of \$3,900,000 which was appropriated to

the indigent insane. The amount ap- plied for this year and which is to cover the two-year period beginning June 1 is \$24,538,238.21, and the Board of Com- missioners of Public Charities has cut the sum to \$15,659,856.28. To these amounts must be added, however, \$5- 500,000 for the maintenance of the indigent insane for the same period.

Governor Sproul recently announced that the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities had been instructed by him to make a real investigation into the needs of the various institu- tions receiving State aid. He said that he would attempt, as far as possible, to follow the recommendations made by the board, and for these reasons the report just made public is especially significant.

No Money for Negro Hospital.

Philadelphia institutions of all kinds are well taken care of in the recom- mendations of the board. The one exception, however, is the Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital, No. 1530 Lombard street. Two years ago this hospital received an appropriation of \$22,000 to be used for maintenance. This year the institution asked for \$30- 000 for maintenance and \$15,000 for improvements, the total, \$45,000, to cover the usual two-year period. The following is the board's finding:

"Two years ago, after an examination of the affairs of this hospital, the board declined to make a recommendation be- cause of certain allegations made against the conduct of the superintend- ent—deeming the management that would retain a superintendent against whom such charges were made should not be intrusted with the distribution of money contributed by the State to aid a charity. The same superintend- ent is still employed by the institution, and the institution is substantially under the same management. A recommenda- tion is therefore refused."

Medico-Chi Still in Game.

The report also reveals that, con- trary to belief, the Medico-Chirurgical College and Hospital, Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Penn- sylvania, No. 1725 Cherry street, will again take care of patients at its old site on the line of the Parkway.

The amount received from the State for maintenance at the last session of the Legislature was \$75,000. Applica- tion is now made for \$150,000 to cover the two-year period. The board recom- mends an appropriation of \$90,000 for the two-year period, and then makes the following comment:

Immigration - 1919

ONE QUESTION OF THE WAR ANSWERED.

The war posed a good many hard questions. All through the war there was speculation as to what effect the war would have on this or that thing. And there were a great many answers to these questions. Some people tried to answer them by making a mere prophetic statement; others attempted to reason out an answer by taking into account the forces that were at work. But the general opinion was that nobody could tell, that we would simply have to wait and see.

One of the important questions raised in this country was, "What effect will the war have on the movements of alien people to and from the United States?" Some predicted that the close of the war would see a great rush for America. They reasoned that the devastation in Europe, the enormous war debts and general depression in all the European countries would cause as many people as could get away to seek the easier conditions that would prevail in the United States. Congress itself was of this opinion.

On the other hand, there were those who predicted that the breaking up of the old order in Europe would open up new opportunities, and that the alien in the United States, with his pockets filled with war wages, would want to get back to his native land to take advantage of these opportunities. Those of this opinion also reasoned that many of the aliens who stayed in the United States through the war would be anxious to know the fate of relatives at home, and besides, there would be the general curiosity to see what had happened.

(Well, the war is over and the answer is being worked out. Since the signing of the armistice aliens have been leaving the country in increasing numbers until now they are going at an average of more than a thousand a day. Since the signing of the armistice nearly 75,000 have left, and each emigrant is reporting as taking with him a sum ranging from \$1,500 to \$7,000.)

The exodus is so great that it is causing alarm in some quarters and there is talk of taking steps to check it. It has been pointed out to these emigrants that once out of the country they cannot get back in; in reply they state that they do not want to get back in, they are going to stay. Some of them say that they will have to go to jail when they get home for avoiding military obligations, but that they are willing to do so because when they are released they can live the rest of their lives in comfort.

This whole question as to whether or not alien migration after the war would set in toward or away from this country involved interests that were vital to the American Negro.

The economic foothold that the race gained during the past three or four years, the opening of fields of industry which had hitherto been tightly closed to it, the opportunity for hundreds of thousands of colored people to move out of the South and live in the freer and more civilized northern states and at the same time earn an independent living, all of these advantages resulted chiefly from the fact that at the outbreak of the war many thousands of alien went back to their native lands to join their national colors and t

the fact that during the war immigration was practically cut off. If the industries of the North which have opened their doors to Negroes had been able to retain or secure white labor, it is doubtful that they would ever have thought of giving the Negro a chance.

And so the question as to which direction the tide of migration would take after the war meant a great deal to the Negro. There was no doubt in the minds of those who thought seriously over the situation that if the close of the war brought shiploads of hungry immigrants to the United States the newly acquired industrial position of the Negro would be dangerously menaced. There were those who felt that under such conditions the Negro would not be able to hold on.

The war is over, and the answer to the question of migration is made, and is an answer favorable for the Negro. The aliens in the United States are going away and it is going to be very difficult for many of them to get back, and, besides, it now is clear that the countries of Europe are going to discourage if not prohibit emigration of their citizens. It seems that Providence is determined to give the Negro in America his economic opportunity, and the Negro must seize it.

(Byron R. Newton, Collector of the Port of New York, in commenting on this matter, is reported in the newspapers as saying:

From every indication of this movement and from what the immigrants tell us of the intentions of their friends we can see no end to the outflow. The steamship lines are getting disturbed because their ships are now crowded to capacity.

Congress is contemplating a restrictive measure. I think it would be well to restrict some classes, but we do not want these men to leave the country or to keep them out. One of the greatest needs in the labor situation today is for plain men with plain habits to do plain work. These men have been doing much work for our industrial establishments, and after they go I cannot see who is going to do it. Neither the American, the Irish nor the Jew is willing to do this class of work.

I would rather have men who will build our subways than men who will build Soviets. Once out these immigrants cannot come back.)

We hasten to reassure Mr. Newton that our subways need not go unbuilt. There are many thousands of able, willing and loyal colored American citizens who will not only build the subways, mine the coal and iron, make the steel, help run the railroads, work in the factories, and help put up the buildings, but who when they have saved their wages will not go off to some foreign land to spend them.

The time is still waiting for the great colored industrial leader who will be able to marshal the forces necessary to take possession of the field before us.

THE EMIGRANT MILLIONS

AN analysis of the immigration situation by Frederic C. Howe, commissioner of immigration of the port of New York, was recently printed in the New York World. He confirms the report that aliens are returning to Europe as fast as ships will take them—i. e. to the Mediterranean countries, since no transportation facilities are as yet available for northern Europe. He believes that the exodus will run as high as three to five millions in the next five years. Relatives abroad, and the years of interrupted communication, appear to him the chief motives.

The American Bankers' Association estimates that some four billion dollars may be taken out of the country by these emigrants. This Mr. Howe considers an exaggerated figure; but he admits that the sav-

ings, during several years of exceptionally good employment, may be large. However, if account be taken of the high cost of living and the prophecy of such bodies as the Merchants' Association that prices will continue to rise, it is not impossible that these outgoing shekels are going to prove a great deal lighter than is now feared.

"Feared" is an accurate description of the popular feeling in the matter, although it should be clear that the return to Europe of these thousands of natives to their home countries with good savings is one of the best reconstruction services that America can render the Old World and at the same time one of the best proofs of her opportunities for the classes of immigrants she most values.

Mr. Howe doubts whether there will be a swarm of aliens seeking admission to this country. Quite apart from the hostile attitude of the American workers, as represented by the A. F. of L., and the restrictive measures likely to be enacted by Congress, he believes that England and France will attempt to check migration to this country and to divert it to their colonies. The net result, as he sees it, for America will be a heavy loss of population, possibly running into millions. This, if re-enforced permanently by legislation, will totally change the character of the economic and social problems in the United States.

EUROPE IS ABOUT TO SUFFER WORLD'S GREATEST EXODUS.

British Government Learns 10,000,000 People Would Leave Continent, if Permitted.

London, August 26. The greatest exodus in history is looked for, as soon as Europe finds the transportation facilities to make it possible. Information gathered by the British government indicates that 10,000,000 persons are eager to leave the continent. The situation is regarded as full of peril. In official quarters here it is suggested that the United States does not appreciate the magnitude of the coming emigration.

Britain fully aware of all that this exodus will mean, will continue its immigration restrictions. A government official said today:

Britain, cannot sustain any more than it has and the emigrants will likely seek homes in the United States."

Living conditions all over the continent are so bad and the promise of relief in the immediate future so slight, that hundreds of thousands are expected to emigrate from European countries. Officials are inclined to warn the United States to take steps guarding against being swamped by the inevitable avalanche.

THE EXODUS TO EUROPE

The New York newspapers have become
impressed by the back home movement of people of foreign birth, or foreign parentage. All Europe-bound steamships have been filled to their limit in recent weeks by people who are going to Europe to live.

Of this movement the New York World says: "After the war movement which the government is studying minutely through various agencies in search of alleviation, before it has a vital effect on industry is the tremendous alien exodus from this country." According to the World the Department of Labor has found that the total number of these people who will go to Europe will reach 1,300,000. Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration in New York, estimates the number of those returning to Europe as much higher. He says "My own opinion is that the exodus will run into the millions and may in the next five years rise as high as from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000, depending upon economic conditions in this country and economic conditions abroad."

The regrettable part of this exodus is that it is not carrying back any of the foreign-born agitators and anarchists; they find this country too safe and their work of agitation too profitable to return. The vast majority of those going back have been actual workers who have laid up considerable money during the era of high wages. A recent test of the people comprising the exodus showed that 25 per cent. of them were American-born while 75 per cent. were aliens. The industrial sections chiefly affected by the exodus are Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburg and the mill cities of New England. The South will ultimately have an interest in this question, because already large employers of labor and the government have considered the proposal to induce negroes to come North to take the places of the laborers who have returned to Europe.

The World says that the reasons for the return of these people to Europe and for the departure of the 25 per cent. of them of American birth are varied, with prohibition undoubtedly leading. This at least is what the steamship people say and Commissioner Howe confirms it. But there are other reasons. Many are anxious to get back to their childhood homes, with what they consider enough money to live on. They have been out of touch with their European relatives and they long to go back to the old country. Again, some are returning from a principle of patriotism; they want to get back to their old country, and help to restore it after its sufferings from war. Some are going to seek wives of their own nationalities. The government officials expect that perhaps half of them

will ultimately return to America.

It is evident that America's growth in the decade between 1910 and 1920 will not be as rapid as it was in previous years. The war halted immigration for nearly five years, this exodus is taking out a few million more and Congress will undoubtedly pass a restrictive immigration law.

The American Fire Insurance Company

Journal 2d Guide
9/15/19.

Capital \$1,000,000.00

Home Office: Norfolk, Virginia

Will Offer September 15th the entire issue of its Capital Stock *at \$20 per share---Convenient Terms*

The American Fire Insurance Company opens to the colored citizen a new field of business activity---the ownership and management of a Standard Fire Insurance business. Every colored family of Virginia and adjacent states should become a part owner of this pioneer Negro enterprise.

Home Office

Building

to be
erected by

**The
American
Fire Insurance
Company**

Norfolk, Va.



25

**Capable
Energetic
Stock Salesmen
Wanted**

Most Attractive Investment

Authoritative figures compiled by the Boston Evening Transcript, relative to current investment attractiveness of *Fire Insurance Companies*: show that the net earnings of the six leading companies *average 44 per cent*. Five of the companies referred to in the Boston paper's report have paid an average dividend of 44.80 per cent.

This same report shows that the Aetna Fire Insurance Company with a capital of \$5,000,000 has paid out over \$40,000,000 in dividends to its stockholders and still has an accumulated surplus of \$8,904,000.

Can you think of a more remunerative or dignified form of Investment?

The company will open up a new avenue of employment for thousands of Business-Trained Negro men and women. This field of industry has here-to-fore been closed to members of our race.

BENWOOD FINANCE CORPORATION FISCAL AGENTS

54 Haddington Building

Telephone 7759

Norfolk, Virginia

**BIG INSURANCE
CO. TO BE FORMED**

The Birmingham Post-Herald
(By Associated Negro Press)
Columbus, Ohio, April 12, 1915.
Following a series of important conferences here between some of the race's most successful and representative business men, a charter has been issued for the incorporation and license of the Supreme Life and Casualty Company. This organization brings together men who have demonstrated their ability in conducting successful insurance enterprises. T. K. Gibson, of Atlanta, Ga., Secretary and Founder of the Fireside Mutual Insurance Co., of Georgia and Ohio, has been the

prime factor in bringing about this construction. The Supreme Life and Casualty Company comes to answer that demand. "A carefully conceived campaign for the nation-wide sale of these securities will be followed by the completion of the organization and the public presentation of the Supreme Life and Casualty Policy. The Policy is the result of years of scientific study and actual experience, and has been prepared exclusively for this company by one of America's most eminent actuaries." Among the names of those who are sustaining Mr. Gibson in his efforts to organize this insurance company are such men as: G. W. Hayes, U. S. Court, Cincinnati; G. R. Davis, Cincinnati; C. S. Smith, Jr., D. G. Chandler, Columbus, Ohio; H. A. Boyd, Nashville; W. S. Cannon, Atlanta; J. M. Pollard, Dayton; A. P. Bentley, Memphis; H. R. Butler, Georgia; C. S. Smith, Detroit.

New Insurance Company Begins Monday

J. S. CAUSEY WILL BE DISTRICT MANAGER

The Savannah Daily
Company to have Headquarters at Mechanics Savings Bank

Monday, April 14th, the Liberty Mutual Life and Health Insurance Company will open its doors to the public and make a bid for patronage. This new company is a Savannah concern throughout, all the men interested in it being prominent local business and professional men. The company will have its headquarters at the Mechanics Savings Bank, 721 West Broad street, where quarters have been provided for its clerical and agents' force.

The new company will write ordinary industrial policies, and indications are that it will have a most successful career. The company is headed by

Edw. Perry, the well known barber, president, and S. A. Grant, cashier of the Mechanics Bank, as secretary and treasurer. As district manager the company has selected J. S. Causey, one of the best known figures in the local insurance field. Mr. Causey has been in the insurance business for many years both as agent and district manager. He goes to the new company from the managership of the local office of the Peoples Insurance Company. The incorporators of the new company are P. Edw. Perry, S. A. Grant, H. Pearson, J. W. Welcher, Daniel Simmons, H. S. George, Edw. Pettie, F. A. Dilworth, I. M. Jackson, W. E. Moody, J. E. Fonvielle, R. W. Gadsden, O. C. Clayborne, C. E. Brent, J. W. Handy and Charles Smith. F. B. Pettie is attorney for the company.

Organization Committee of the GREAT SOUTHERN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Home Office, Bethel Hall Building
174 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

The Pioneer Company in old Line Fire Insurance composed of Colored Men now organizing

The books of the committee are now open for Stock Subscription. Full information will be furnished on request. The Committee reserves the right to reject any undesirable applicants for stock.

CHARTER MEMBERS AND OTHER STOCK HOLDERS

Rev. R. H. Singleton, Pastor Bethel A. M. E. Church, Atlanta, Ga.
Sol. C. Johnson, Secretary Grand Lodge of Masons, Savannah, Ga.
H. E. Perry, President Standard Life Insurance Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. J. W. Huguley, Practicing Physician, Americus, Ga.
Dr. H. R. Butler, Grand Master Masons, Atlanta, Ga.
J. W. Dobbs, Railway Postal Clerk, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. John Harmon, Presiding Elder, Dublin District, Atlanta, Ga.
A. F. Herndon, Capitalist and President Atlanta Mutual Insurance Co., Atlanta, Ga.
S. M. Scarlett, Capitalist and Undertaker, Waycross, Ga.
Dr. I. T. Epps, Practicing Physician, LaGrange, Ga.
C. A. Bullard, Printer, Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. C. I. Cain, Practicing Physician, and Capitalist, Rome, Ga.
Rev. C. A. Wingfield, Presiding Elder, Macon District, Atlanta, Ga.
L. E. Williams, President Wage Earners Savings Bank, Savannah, Ga.
P. Edw. Perry, Banker and President Liberty Mutual Health and Life Insurance Company, Savannah, Ga.
Bishop J. S. Flipper, Bishop of Georgia, A. M. E. Church, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. E. C. Hains, Superintendent Presbyterian Church, Atlanta, Ga.
H. W. Russell, District Manager, Atlanta Mutual Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. J. H. Myers, Presiding Elder, Grif

fin District, Atlanta, Ga.
Prof. W. J. McCrary, Agent Goodyes Raincoat Co., Albany, Ga.

W. C. THOMAS, President
Secretary-Treas. Masonic Relief Association, Atlanta, Ga.

First Street Life Insurance Company is founded

The first old line legal reserve insurance company to be incorporated under the laws of Illinois has been named the Liberty Life Insurance Company and is under the direct management of Frank L. Gillespie, a man of wide experience in the insurance field. The institution has been sufficiently capitalized and has measured up to all requirements of the state. In speaking of the company, Mr. Gillespie said to a Defender reporter: "Our company has a two-fold purpose; not only will it become a Gibraltar in the insurance business, and serve as a haven of safety for the insured, but will also be a medium through which hundreds of our boys and girls finishing college will be able to take up a line of work suitable to their taste and commensurate with their training. This will be an innovation entirely new, on a larger scope, than any hitherto put into operation."

The provisional officers and directors elected by the incorporators are: Wm. R. Cowan, David Manson, Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Henry Cole, Virgil L. Williams and F. L. Gillespie.

"THE SERVICE COMPANY."

What the above-named concern is and what business it conducts or where its habitat is located is a question we cannot answer satisfactorily. All we know is, that it appears to be a concern existing on paper with an authorized capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00). How much of this stock has been paid in, we are not informed.

Mr. Heman E. Perry, president of the Standard Life Insurance Company, is the president and treasurer of this concern. Mr. J. A. Robinson, bookkeeper in the office of the Standard Life, an employee under Mr. Perry, is the secretary.

Some months ago representatives of this concern were covering the community selling stock, with the argument that the Service Company had paid an 8 per cent. dividend, and would pay another dividend soon. Now, what business the concern is in to earn this dividend is not visible in the community. It may be, and it is possible, that the dividend was paid out of the capital stock or, in other words, paid out of the money the share-holders paid in as part payment on shares they bought. It is an easy matter for get-rich-quick concerns to exploit dividends in order to increase the sales of their stocks, paying the dividends out of the money the stockholders put in.

Our information, though we cannot vouch for its correctness, is that the Service Company took over the Gate City Laundry. The Gate City Laundry is an enterprise owned by Mr. Perry, the president and treasurer of the Service Company. If our information is correct, then Mr. Perry, president and owner of the Gate City

Laundry, sold to Mr. Perry, president and treasurer of the Service Company, the Gate City Laundry for such a consideration as a man who makes trades with himself and transfers property to himself could satisfy his conscience.

About a fortnight ago Mr. Perry sent his stenographer to the Independent office and bought a number of copies of the Independent that carried an advertisement in it of the Auburn Loan and Savings Corporation, a new enterprise, organized for the purpose of doing a loan, real estate and renting business. His purpose was to mark this advertisement in the Independent and mail a copy to each one of the Board of Directors of the Standard Life Insurance Company to the December 28th, 1918, and January

prove that others associated with him as officers of the company were engaged in other enterprises.

In this little deed of the man who is

president of the Standard Life, Service Company and the Citizens Trust Company, forgot that charity begins at home; that men who live in glass houses ought not to chuck stones; that two wrongs do not make one right; that a hollering thief will not excuse the culprit of the crime of larceny when caught with the goods on his person. It little becomes the president of all these big corporations, representing, possibly, a million dollars in money, water and paper, to undertake to poison the minds of the directors against brother officers by marking an advertisement in a newspaper to show that such officers are engaged in business to the detriment of their duties to the Standard Life, when, in fact, the president of the Standard Life does not give one-tenth of his service to the company which pays him a salary of \$5,000.00 a year. We are in position to know that the president is engaged practically all of his time in promoting other enterprises not akin to the Standard Life. As president of the Citizens Trust Company, another concern that we know not where its habitat is, and as president and treasurer of the Service Company, Manager of the Gate City Laundry, promoter of the Augusta Laundry, director of some real estate corporation in New York and dreams of building a hundred thousand-dollar hospital on his mind, the Standard Life comes in for but little attention from this man of big business. So it appears to the Independent that it would be wise for President Perry to keep quiet, come home and stay on his job, rather than to be fomenting mischief and confusion, which must in the final end do great hurt to the Standard Life Insurance Company. He ought to know that the directors are intelligent business men, who are going to hear both sides of the question before they act, for if they were not of such temperament, they would not be fit for the duty they are called on to discharge. And when the president marks copies of a newspaper advertisement to create strife, and writes the officers to this effect, they ought to tell him, as business men, that these matters will be thrashed out officially at the right time and in the proper place. So if the president feels like sending marked copies of a newspaper advertisement out in order to knock other enterprises that do not take their stock out and declare dividends before they get into business, we shall submit him copies of the Board of Directors of the Standard Life Insurance Company to the December 28th, 1918, and January

COMPANY MAKING GREAT SHOWING

THE BIRMINGHAM
MEN ARE PRAISED BY MANAGER
AND ALABAMA STANDS SECOND ON RECORD

The most creditable record of a business concern operated by colored people is that of the Atlanta Mutual Insurance Association, a corporation headed by Hon. A. F. Herndon, of Atlanta, and directed by some of the strongest business men of the race. Mr. Joe Lindsay, formerly of this State, is the general manager of the firm, with his office at the headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. The company is operated in four or five different states and Alabama stands second in the rating, and this record is due largely to the activities and direction of Mr. J. T. Harrison, who is managing things in Birmingham and who set the wheels going throughout the state.

A representative from this publication chanced to make some inspection of the business in Atlanta, and found that the company had the entire second floor, with some eighteen stenographers and clerks, and forty-eight men regularly employed as agents in the field of the home office, besides four or five men who are assisting Mr. Lindsay at the office, directing things throughout the several states.

The company owns a large amount of property in Atlanta besides a hundred and twenty odd thousand dollars worth of government bonds. Last year the institution increased its business more than fifty-two thousand dollars, as is shown by the records, and if the rapid rate of increase continues they will show an increased business of eighty-thousand this insurance year.

In speaking to the representative of this publication Mr. Lindsay stated: "Our men have worked hard to make this increase, because we were careful in selecting our risk, and we feel certain that we have a substantial and creditable business that will keep our company going. I want to further state that our group is that faithful kind. They are always ready. We are proud of them, and another feature that might be noted is that we pay our claims, cutting out the technicalities. We are satisfied with a reasonable part and we give the other to the people."

Mr. Lindsay is much elated over the work being done in Alabama and paid a very high tribute to Mr. J. T. Harrison.

rison at the Birmingham office, as well as the men throughout the state. He expressed some special pride in the Birmingham office, Montgomery and Mobile, and spoke in general of the prosperity and progressiveness of the state.

14 APR 24 1919.
Hon C. F. Thomas, Insurance Commissioner, Frankfort, Ky.

Dear Sir: In compliance with your instructions to make an examination of the Mammoth Life and Accident Insurance Company, located at Louisville, Kentucky, I have to report that I have made such examination and herewith submit the following report as the result of same. 4-26

CLAIMS—The files of all claims paid during 1918 were examined, and many files which were paid prior there to, and I find that the Company is very prompt in the settlement of all claims, settling same at once after proof of loss is received. Not but one complaint was found in the files and in this instance the Company was clearly in the right as the settlement was based on a reduced amount to be paid in the event death occurred within six months from the date of the policy as is provided therein.

REAL ESTATE—The real estate consists of lots 422-424 South Sixth, Louisville, Ky. upon which the Company has erected a very substantial 3-story and basement brick building—all the ground floor being occupied by the Company for its home office, the rest of the building being rented to Colored tenants. The lot fronts 39½ feet on Sixth street and extends back 150 feet. According to the records of the Company the lot cost \$9,145.00 and the building was erected at a cost of \$29,376.92, making the total cost of the real estate \$38,521.92, at which it is carried on the books.

The bonds not deposited with the State Treasurer are kept in the safety vault of the Citizens Union National Bank. These were counted and found correct.

CASH—The deposit in bank as shown by the books of the Company agreed with the books of the bank when reconciled as to outstanding checks. A certificate was furnished by the Citizens Union National Bank, the depository of the Company, showing the amount of deposit in bank and setting forth that it was not subject to a lien of any character or left under any agreement whatsoever except that it was subject to the sight draft and withdrawal from the Company.

History of Organization.

The Company is managed and controlled absolutely by members of the colored race. The policy holders are also entirely or to a very great extent members of that race.

EMERGENCY FUND—The officers state that they do not set aside an emergency fund apart from any other funds of the Company, but that they regard all of their funds as a reserve for the payment of losses. The books of the association show that it has received from membership fees and premium on dn uoqezizue3.10 \$11 uo.1j sunnu including the week of March 3, 1919, \$336,046.05. Two per cent of this amount is \$6,720.92 which is much less than its surplus.

AUDIT—All agency reports beginning with the week of November 4, 1918 to and including the week of March 3, 1919, were checked into the books of the Company.

Many checks during this period as to additions were made and all found correct.

The reports made by the agents showing all incomes and disbursements as to their agencies are first entered in a book for that purpose and then carried by totals at the end of each week to the cash book and journal. These totals for the period from January 1, 1918, to the date of the examination were checked into the cash book and journal. All other receipts and disbursements were likewise checked into the cashbook and journal.

The system of book-keeping is good and their books are neatly and accurately kept.

CONCLUSION—The officers and employees were courteous and assisted in every possible way in the conduct of the examination.

Respectfully submitted,
Examiner Insurance Department of Kentucky.

STANDARD LIFE MEETS.

The Standard Life Insurance Company, the largest and the only old line reserve insurance company in the world owned, controlled and operated by Negroes, met in their office, 4th floor Odd Fellows Building, last Thursday.

The occasion was the annual stockholders' meeting of the twelve hundred and fifty shares, eleven hundred of which were represented.

The meeting was harmonious from start to finish. The officers made encouraging reports, showing that the volume of business for the year 1918 was more than fifty per cent. over the business the previous year. Quite seven million dollars in business is

carried on the books of the company. The stockholders and directors congratulated the officers for the success of the business, and it is confidently expected that when the company meets one year hence that more than ten million dollars of paid-up business will be on the books of the company and the surplus largely increased. The stockholders declared a dividend of three per cent. of the par value of the capital stock—one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000.)

The term of ten members of the Board of Directors expired and each were elected to succeed themselves as follows: N. B. Young, H. C. Dugas, J. F. Dugas, Harry H. Pace, H. E. Perry, W. S. Scott, A. D. Hamilton, Wm. Driskell, R. L. Isaac.

The Board of Directors re-elected the following officers: H. E. Perry, President; A. L. Lewis, First Vice-President; T. H. Hayes, Second Vice-President; Emmett J. Scott, Third Vice-President; Harry H. Pace, Secretary; W. S. Scott, Assistant Secretary.

Executive Committee.

H. E. Perry, A. L. Lewis, Harry H. Pace, W. L. Buchanan, Wm. Driskell, A. D. Hamilton.

Finance Committee.

H. E. Perry, Harry H. Pace, B. J. Davis.

Mr. W. H. King, the human dynamo and director of agencies, was re-elected to succeed himself, and Mr. King promises the company even greater returns in 1919 than he brought to pass in 1918. To know the man is to accept his word as a guarantee of results.

NEGRO INSURANCE CO.

ATTENTION CHARTER

The Great Southern Fire Insurance company, with a capital stock of \$100,000 has just been chartered by the state. The company has behind it some of the best known Negroes in the state. Among them are: Charles Thomas, H. A. Rucker, A. F. Herridon, David T. Howard, Dr. H. R. Byler, Sol. Johnson, Bishop J. S. Flippin, L. A. Townsly, C. A. Bul-lard, H. E. Perry, J. A. Hopkins, and many others who stand out prominently in business. The home of the concern will be in Atlanta.

THE SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE, MD

The Daily Herald
A legal reserve Life Insurance Company, incorporated under the laws of Maryland. Some reasons why you should join the Southern Life Insurance Company.
1st. Because we maintain a legal reserve with the Insurance department for the protection of all policy-holders.
2nd. You don't have to make an appointment to meet the officers of the Company. They are approachable at any time during business hours.
3rd. We solicit the services of any capable and honest person who is desirous of seeking employment in the Insurance business.
4th. All claims paid within 24 hours after proof of death.
5th. All sick and accident claims paid promptly when due.

2/16/19
Home Office, S.E. Cor. Penn. Ave. & Robert St. Phone Mad. 3691-J

C. H. JONES, Pres.

ALFRED NIXON, Sec. & Treas.

Robert Thompson, Manager S. J. Mosby, Field Organizer

Notice of Removal

The Daily Herald - 6-19
On or About **July 1st,** Or After

Improvements have been completed

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY

WILL MOVE TO ITS

Larger Quarters

407 to 413 W. Franklin St.

Next to Eutaw Street

Insurance - 1919

PROTECTION TO INVESTORS

During the organization of this Company the fiscal agents are bonded by the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co., Hartford, Conn., in the sum of \$20,000.00, with Mr. J. S. Jones, cashier Tidewater Bank and Trust Co. as trustee for the protection of subscribers to the Capital Stock of The American Fire Insurance Company.



HOME OFFICE BUILDING TO BE ERECTED IN NORFOLK
BY THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

An Investment!

that means more than the ordinary transaction of putting money into nego-

tiabie securities with the assurance of receiving a fair return in earnings but—

AN INVESTMENT—

that means the opening of an entirely new and unoccupied field of commercial activity to Afro-Americans, affording lucrative and dignified employment to hundreds of young men and women of the race, as well as conserving and utilizing the resources of Afro-Americans for the use and benefit of Afro-Americans.

The American Fire Insurance Co., ORGANIZING

offers such an investment. The American Fire Insurance Company is organizing for the purpose of owning and operating a standard fire insurance business capitalized at \$1,000,000 with a surplus of \$1,000,000, occupying its own modern office building in the city of Norfolk.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS

The amount of business that this Company will do may be imagined when it is stated Afro-Americans own in the United States 650,000 homes, 38,000 churches, 100,000 separate pieces of business property and millions of dollars of other insurable property and there is not now a fire insurance company operated by members of the race.

INVEST NOW

The American Fire Insurance Company offers its entire issue of Capital Stock at \$20 per share, payable in easy installments. Buy now, while the terms are easy and the stock available.

GOOD SALESMEN WANTED

The Benwod Finance Corporation, fiscal agents, want to employ twenty-five energetic representatives and capable young men to receive subscriptions to this stock.

For further particulars apply to

Benwood Finance Corporation

Fiscal Agents

54 HADDINGTON BUILDING, GRANBY STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

or to the following

J. S. Jones, P. B. Young, Levi C. Brown, Executive Committee; C. R. Neely, Dr. J. T. Givens, Thos. W. Newbie, W. H. Crocker, Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, Organization Committee.

CONDENSED STATEMENT

Showing the condition of the Mutual Benefit Society Life Insurance Co. Baltimore Maryland,

The Daily Herald
December, 31st, 1918.
4-31-19

Total income during the year	\$215,007.67
Total disbursements during the year	190,175.82
Total admitted assets	112,610.42
Total liabilities except capital	104,714.43
Capital actually paid up in cash	
Surplus over all liabilities	
Surplus as to policy holders Unassigned Fund Surplus	7,895.99
Total liabilities	112,610.42
Amount at risk in United States Dec. 31, 1918	1,935,136.00
Amount written in Maryland during 1918	
(Industrial)	751,000.00
Premiums in Maryland in 1918 (Industrial)	208,269.10
Losses paid in Maryland in 1918 (Industrial)	43,516.90
Losses incurred in Maryland in 1918	
(Industrial)	44,076.65

STATE of MARYLAND

Office of the STATE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Baltimore, Md., March 14th, 1919.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That the above statement is a true abstract, taken from the Annual Statement of the MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY LIFE INSURANCE CO. for the year ending December 31, 1918, now on file in this Department.

Wm. MASON SHEHAN,
Insurance Commissioner.

Baltimore, Md.

94-M17

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

For six months ending December 31, 1918, of the condition of the

The Atlanta Journal
North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association
OF DURHAM

Organized under the laws of the State of North Carolina, made to the Governor of the State of Georgia in pursuance to the laws of said State.

Principal Office—212½ Parish Street.

I. CAPITAL STOCK—MUTUAL

II. ASSETS

1. Market value of real estate owned by the company	\$ 53,931.50
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2. Loans on bonds and mortgage (first liens) on real estate	40,025.39
4. Loans made in cash to policyholders on this company's policies assigned as collateral	8,280.90
6. Bonds and stocks owned absolutely (par value) market value carried out.....	288,800.00
7. Cash in company's office.....	89.96
8. Cash deposited in bank to credit of company	1,750.28
10. Interest due or accrued and unpaid.....	6,068.25
11. Bills receivable, \$1,682.63, not admitted.....	
13. Rents due or accrued and unpaid.....	96.85
14. Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums (deduction 20 per cent. for average loaning from gross amount).....	54,007.02
15. All other assets, both real and personal (furniture and fixtures not admitted).....	13,250.20
Total assets	\$ 476,695.65

III. LIABILITIES

Net premium reserve	\$ 386,243.00
2. Death losses and mutual endowments due and unpaid	2,405.30
Total policy claims	2,405.30
6. Premium obligations in excess of the net value of their policies (premiums paid in advance)	2,354.60
9. Borrowed money, including interest paid in advance	66.48
10. Amount of all other claims against the company	10,098.47
12. Surplus over all liabilities.....	75,527.80
Total liabilities	\$ 476,695.65

IV. INCOME DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1918

1. Amount of cash premiums received.....	\$ 441,016.85
3. Interest received	7,215.13
4. Amount of income from all other sources...	5,300.90
Total income	\$ 453,532.88

V. DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF YEAR 1918

1. Losses paid	\$ 188,940.83
2. Matured endowments paid.....	115.00
Total	\$ 189,055.83
Total amount actually paid for losses and matured endowments	\$ 189,055.83
5. Surrender policies	2,227.68
7. Expenses paid, including commissions to agents, and officer's salaries.....	204,032.89
8. Taxes paid	7,066.56
Total disbursements	402,382.96
Total amount of insurance outstanding \$16,096,722.00	

A copy of the Act of Incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

STATE OF GEORGIA—County of Fulton.

Personally appeared before the undersigned, J. L. Wheeler, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the State Agent, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

J. L. WHEELER, State Agent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 26th day of February, 1919.

C. C. SHANKS, Notary Public, Fulton County.

Negroes Of Evansville, Indiana, Organize

\$100,000 Life Insurance Company

(Special to the Herald.)

The Daily Herald
2-24-19
Evansville, Ind., the second company of its kind in the United States whose officers are all colored men, were filed with County

Recorder Barker Saturday.
The capital stock of the company is placed at \$100,000, about \$12,000 of which has been subscribed by the incorporators. The stock will sell for \$20 a share.

The incorporators are: Logan H. Stewart, president; W. H. Bell, secretary-treasurer; W. A. Gaines, vice president; W. H. Bell, Adrian Bell, Luther Bell, J. D. Cox, J. Robert Walls, John Taliaferro, Caesar Roach and Robert Bronaugh.

The Baptist
Camden, Ark.

Editor Vanguard:

The Mutual Fire Association of Arkansas is already writing applications for persons that would secure their homes from total loss from fire, wind and tornado destruction, and this is only to inform the public that we have such an organization in the State. That will go a long way in protecting the homes of our people throughout the State. We have offices in the Cities of Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Dermott, Hope and Camden, and we shall have one either in Helena or Forrest City, Ark. We have already subscribed more than \$135,000, with our agents writing every day.

We would be glad to confer with any of our people as to insurance upon your homes, barns, church houses and halls, as other companies in many cases have dropped our people out to live or burn. For any information confer with us here in Camden, or at either of the other offices.

Very respectfully yours,

T. S. Sandefur, President.

New Insurance Co.**Launched in State****Houston Headquarters****J. H. WATKINS**

The True Love Purity Mutual Benefit Association of Houston, Texas, a new fraternal insurance society recently organized in this city, chartered for 50 years, has secured the services of Mr. J. H. Watkins, a progressive young man of Houston as general state organizer. Mr. Watkins has worked for the old Southern Mutual Benefit Association, American National Insurance Co., First Texas State Insurance Company, American Mutual Benefit Association and the American Woodmen. The last two concerns are owned and controlled by Negroes. He worked as agent, superintendent, as well as chief clerk of the A. M. B. Association, resigned of his own accord to work for the American Woodmen and in less than three months was made supervisor of the Chicago district of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Watkins returned to Houston after nine months' absence to see about his family and during his stay was secured as general state organizer. He solicits the patronage of his many friends in helping to foster this new concern, which is another added to the list of enterprises making places for our sons and daughters when they are out of school. The general policy of the True Love Purity Mutual Benefit Association. Mr. A. E. Hosteen, its president, and Mr. Watkins is to

knock no one or their business, but to give each and every person, concern or what not, a fair and square deal.

The association is also fortunate in securing the services of Miss Leola M. Byers, who will have full charge of the office work. Her knowledge of such work can hardly be surpassed as she has spent several years in such a capacity with institutions of like nature.

The following names: Dr. C. K. Brown, pastor Trinity M. E. Church; Dr. J. R. Burdette, pastor Bethel Baptist Church; Dr. E. H. Branch, pastor Mt. Zion Baptist Church; Rev. J. L. Lampley, pastor Mt. Corinth Baptist Church; Rev. W. A. Forston, pastor Calvary M. E. Church; Prof. E. D. Pierson, professor of science Colored High School, are some of those who endorse our efforts in giving Houston another race enterprise and many more of our ministers, professional men and friends of every walk of life, whose names do not appear.

Mr. Watkins desires to extend an invitation to his many friends who desire to secure a good position to call at his office, 1402 San Felipe Street Fourth Ward.

ANOTHER NEGRO CORPORATION TO OPEN OFFICES IN BIRMINGHAM

The Mississippi Beneficial Life Insurance Company of Indianola, Miss., has qualified for business in Alabama and will open offices in Birmingham June 2nd, 1919. This is a Negro corporation in its entirety.

It has a paid-up capital stock of One Hundred Thousand Dollars; has been in business about ten years; its business in force amounts to more than Four Million Dollars in the States of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee and it is affording employment for several hundred young men and women of the race.

Its officer include some of the leading business talent of the race. Dr. J. E. Walker of Indianola, is president. The famous Mrs. Minnie M. Cox is the secretar-treasurer. It will be recalled that it was in defense of Mrs. Cox's able administration of the post office at Indianola that President Roosevelt closed the office there for several months when objections were made to her incumbency solely on the grounds of race.

Many other able and progressive men and women are identified with this enterprise.

We carry the advertisement of this company in another column.

N. C. MUTUAL IN TENNESSEE

A SUBSTANTIAL NEGRO ENTERPRISE

HEADQUARTERS AT DURHAM—MR. JOSEPH T. DUNCAN, AGENT FOR THIS STATE—INDICATOR COMPLIMENTS MR. DUNCAN.

Once more Nashville comes into the the country will soon open offices in limelight in that one of the oldest and this city. It is the North Carolina most substantial Negro enterprises in Mutual Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at Durham N. C. This institution has some of the most influential men of the country connected with it and it is expected that they will meet with great success in their new field. Mr. Ira T. Bryant of this city is said to be responsible for their opening in Tennessee.

Mr. Joseph T. Duncan, who has just recently resigned from the employ of the War Camp Community service, has been selected as general agent for Tennessee. Mr. Duncan has been in the insurance business prior to his war work, and with his experience, it is believed the North Carolina Mutual will find an open field in Tennessee.

Mr. Duncan has been located in Columbia, S. C., in the service of the Red Circle and made for himself and his work many friends. The Southern Indicator of Columbia had the following to say about his going:

Mr. J. T. Duncan returned to the city last week from a business trip to New York, and while away visited Atlantic City, Richmond, Durham and Charlotte. He was called to New York in conference over his recent resignation from the employ of the War Camp Community Service. Much pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Duncan

**MR. J. T. DUNCAN,**

Who will be located here as general agent for Tennessee of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

to remain with the service and recall his resignation, but his desire for permanency of location together with the wonderful opportunities for personal and financial betterment, caused him to decline. He has accepted a position with the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company as general agent of the State of Tennessee, with headquarters in Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Duncan was offered the position on the strength of his former record as an insurance man while assistant State superintendent of the Southern Aid Insurance Company in Richmond, Va., which position he resigned to accept work with the W. C. C. S., as a war measure. His friends and those who know the business consider this new position quite a tribute to Mr. Duncan's ability and standing—as a State agency is the highest and most lucrative position to which an insurance man can rise on the field.

The Indicator carried a tribute to Mr. Duncan and the work of the Red Circle in Columbia two weeks ago and is leased to reiterate the assertion made at that time that his work is the most efficient and best organized in the Community, and we voice the sentiment of the entire Community when we say that Columbia deeply regrets his loss and appreciates his service in the Community.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE INSURANCE CO. FORMED

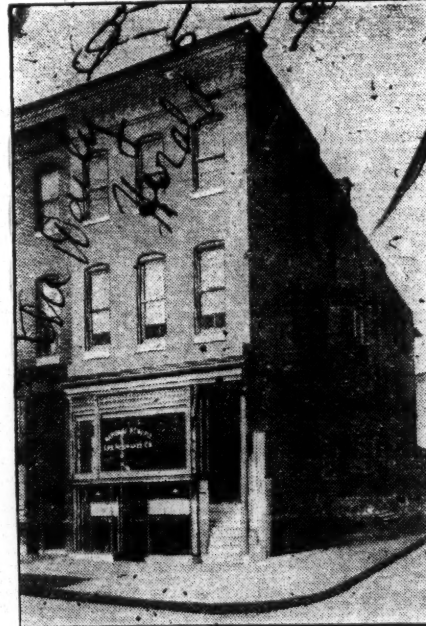
Announcement is Made That American Fire Insurance Co., Negro Enterprise, Will Have Home Offices In Norfolk

The latest big business enterprise announced to be owned and operated by Negroes is The American Fire Insurance Company, to be capitalized at \$1,000,000, to operate in most of the Southern states and to have home offices in Norfolk. The Benwood Finance Corporation, of Norfolk, is fiscal agents for the new corporation, and have a whole page announcement elsewhere in this issue of The Journal and Guide which will be read with interest.

While there are several large colored life insurance companies, two

that are doing an annual business of nearly a million dollars each, there are no fire insurance companies, and in view of the fact that Negroes own, according to statistics compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute in 1916, 600,000 homes, it is obvious that fire insurance offers an inviting field for business development.

The organization committee is composed of some of the most substantial colored business men of Tidewater Virginia, and while their plans have not been advanced sufficiently to announce the personnel of the officers this will be done in the ear future. Full particulars, regarding sale of stock, may be obtained by application to the Benwood Finance Corporation,



THE NATIONAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

WASHINGTON, D. C. Will Guard Your Home

Inquire about our new line of Health, Life and Endowment Policies, embracing Standard Provisions, Non-Forfeiture Privileges, etc. Greatest Sellers Yet Offered.

State Headquarters

As substantial evidence of past patronage and confidence in the continued co-operation of the people of Maryland, the Company has purchased and remodelled at an expense of \$30,000, a beautiful and imposing structure at Lanvale Street and Penna. Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Take your friends to see it.

C. H. DIGGS, District Manager

Miss M. E. Carpenter

Mrs. R. C. Ole

District Secretaries

Office: Ivy 2397

Phones

Residence: Ivy 8036

Atlanta Mutual Insurance Co.

J. C. LINDSAY, Vice-Pres., Gen. Mgr.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA